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Profit Sharing Is Shown to Aid Morale of Men

Senate committee hears how factory worker fought waste because it hurt profits.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—A Senate subcommittee investigating profit-sharing heard a concrete incident today of how factory workers come to identify their own interests with employers who institute such plans. George T. Trundle, Jr., head of a Cleveland engineering company, which has instituted profit-sharing programs in a dozen client-companies, told of an immigrant worker who protested against waste in the plant on the ground that it injured workers as well as employers.

"They were going to throw away a big piece of bar steel in one of our plants one day," explained Mr. Trundle, "and the worker stopped them. Picking up the hefty chunk he staggered up to his foreman, protesting:

"'Hey, they're going to throw avay dis piece steel! They should do it not. It's part of our profits!'"

Workers feel genuine concern in their company, Mr. Trundle said. The dozen companies which have installed profit-sharing plans under his guidance employ between 2,000 and 5,000 men, he testified.

Results Please Senator

"Then I understand you to say that profit-sharing, as you have seen it," said Senator Clyde L. Herring (D) of Iowa, Chairman of the Special Committee, "aids efficiency, lowers costs, eliminates wastes, and does away with labor troubles?"

"Exactly," said Mr. Trundle.

"You couldn't ask anything better than that," observed the Senator.

Testimony of Mr. Trundle, and of J. R. Ramsey, General Manager of the Johnson Wax Company, Cleveland, Ohio, indorsed both profit-sharing and incentive taxation by the Government to encourage it, and followed similar evidence from some of the biggest corporation heads of the country, notably Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company, who testified yesterday. On the other hand, all evidence has not been in the same vein.

The National Association of Manufacturers presented a resolution that opposed part of the idea, and some executives who have instituted profit-sharing warn against Government intervention. William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, gave doubtful acceptance to either profit-sharing or incentive taxation, on the ground that they might be used to block trade unions, and John L. Lewis, Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, who testifies tomorrow, is expected to take the same line.

Incentive Tax Popular

Thus far, however, more witnesses have approved incentive taxation than oppose it, one of the strongest indorsements being Mr. Swope's statement that he thought the Government must give some tax reward if it hoped to get industry to stabilize employment through an annual wage.

Companies with profit-sharing systems do get some tax incentive already, explained Mr. Trundle, because shared profits can be written off as an "expense" under income tax laws. Furthermore, the expense will occur only when the company makes a profit, he pointed out.

Mr. Ramsey described the three features of the Johnson Wax Company's program—the profit-sharing bonus paid regularly since 1917 with the exception of only two years; a mutual benefit plan for hospitalization and the like; and a pension system. He said that the two bad years when the company wasn't able to put its usual profit-bonus in the pay envelopes the week before Christmas, in 1931 and 1932, were valuable in that they drove home a realization that it really was a profit-sharing scheme.

Averages $288 Each Worker

The bonus last year, he said was $202,000, shared among 700 employees, apportioned in accordance with the individual's earnings, length of service and position in the company. This works out at an average of $288 a worker. Witness agreed that there was no special continuity of formula in allocating the profits, and that explanations were not given to employees as to how the exact sum of $202,000 was worked out.

Senator Herring asked what was the net result of the program in regard to workers. Witness said it was hard to answer but pointed to the freedom of the company from labor troubles.

Asked if he favored incentive taxation by the Government to encourage profit-sharing he said he thought the idea "excellent."

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Japan to Hold Yangtze; 'Have-Not' Day Ended

Capture of iron deposits means steel for arms and a bigger navy to match rivals.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—"Japan, one of the world's 'have-nots,' has gained a place among the leading 'haves.' The economic and financial activities of China, hitherto under foreign control, including commercial rights in South China, industrial and trade enterprises in Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow and commercial rights in Tientsin, including access to China's population of four hundred millions, have at last fallen under Japanese influence. A gigantic economic zone has been created from Manchukuo to the South Seas. It is for Japan to stabilize and reorganize this immense zone."

This excerpt from a leading article in Nichi Nichi, one of the two large Tokyo newspapers, was published on the day when Tokyo began mass celebrations of the capture of Hankow, which followed so quickly after the occupation of Canton. It shows that, amid the general exuberance over military victory, the element of economic calculation was by no means absent.

[Japan, in official military communiqués, today served notice that the Yangtze, China's main commercial artery, would remain closed to all but Japanese shipping until China is conquered. The action, in effect, rejects American, British, and French protests: Page 4.]

It has long been a favorite diversion of Left Wing and anti-Japanese economists to calculate how quickly Japan could be stopped if foreign powers would only combine in refusing supplies of iron, oil, cotton, and other essential raw materials. The hope of Japan's critics is naturally the fear of Japan's rulers. It would be oversimplification to say that the war started because Japan coveted a grip on China's natural resources. But the clamping down of such a grip is certainly regarded here as one of the most desirable by-products of the war.

There was general enthusiasm at a recent meeting of the Japanese Cabinet when Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Minister of the Navy, referred to the capture of the im-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Wide World

Kensuke Horinouchi

The new Ambassador to the United States who on departing from Tokyo contended that the "new order" in Eastern Asia holds no threat to the interests of Americans. Page 6.

France Puts Public Services Under Full Military Control

PARIS, Nov. 29 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier, warning that "the fate of the regime and the nation may be at stake," marched troops to vital centers today and placed all public services under military control in an effort to break the general strike scheduled to begin tomorrow.

Posters announcing decrees which transferred public service workers from civil to military control were put up this morning all over the capital. As most workers in France are military reservists they can at any time be mobilized under military discipline.

The French Government also requisitioned all court employees who had been called out for tomorrow's general strike. Court attachés who are members of the State Employees' Union had been ordered to join the strike in protest against the Government's financial decree laws.

Premier Warns of Danger

Army detachments rode into Paris by truck and rail to swell the ranks of 25,000 soldiers already garrisoned in the capital district, while thousands of Mobile Guards and gendarmes were massed in labor centers ready for duty. The 24-hour strike was called by the powerful General Confederation of Labor.

In a report to President Lebrun, Premier Daladier said:

"Harmful propaganda, of which the Government knows both the hidden goal and the inspiration, is attempting by rising against the laws of the republic to create in the country a state of agitation which threatens not only to compromise public order but to influence the external situation of France in a most dangerous way.

"The Government, which will let none of the rights it holds by law be limited and which will fail in none of its duties toward the republic, will be able to take all necessary measures to face events."

The Premier's requisition decrees, which already have placed railways under military control, extended military sway to subways, busses, gas, water, light, mail, telegraph, telephone and other services.

Thousands Called Up

A War Ministry spokesman said the number of employees thus requisitioned ran into the hundreds of thousands.

"It means simply that instead of depending on ministries or private persons or being free, workers are placed under orders of military authorities and required to remain at their posts," he asserted.

Execution of the requisition decrees

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

Brandeis Backs Law on Savings Bank Insurance

Functions as intended, he says, opposing $3,000 limit, and should not be changed.

Louis E. Brandeis, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court and founder of savings bank life insurance, today opposed the private insurance companies' attempt to force limitation of savings bank insurance to not more than $3,000 on any one policy.

In a telegram read to the Special Commission to Study Savings Bank Life Insurance at a public hearing for opponents of limitation, Mr. Justice Brandeis stated: "The law is now functioning admirably in accordance with the original intention and should in no way be changed."

James B. Brown, counsel for the 26 banks issuing savings bank insurance, read the telegram to the Commission to counteract insurance company arguments that savings bank insurance was established in 1907 merely to provide low-cost insurance for the low-wage earner and was not intended to be available for persons of wealth.

The Brandeis telegram came in answer to a letter sent to him by State Representative Abraham I. Zimon of Boston.

At a hearing today, it was disclosed that the Securities and Exchange Commission is intensely interested in Savings Bank Life Insurance in connection with its extensive investigation of the insurance industry of the United States.

Prof. D. H. Davenport, Special Economic Consultant to the SEC, in a letter to Senator Arthur F. Blanchard, Commission Chairman, today stated that he had been requested by the SEC to attend the hearings on Savings Bank Life Insurance as an official observer for the SEC.

"As you probably know," the letter read, "the SEC has under way a fairly extensive investigation of the insurance industry in the United States. In the course of that inquiry they propose to examine the growth and operation of Savings Bank Life Insurance. As yet this subject has not been covered, so I shall not be in a position to make any statement in behalf of the SEC or in fact to take any part in your discussions."

Mr. Davenport asked that transcripts of the evidence be sent to him.

Puts Onus on Companies

Mr. Brown, in opening the case for opponents of limitation, pointed out that only insurance companies had fought for limitation and that they have not had on their side representatives of the public.

If the insurance companies had their way, he added, "they would create a monopoly with no authority on the part of the State to regulate their rates."

The savings bank representative placed Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts on record against limitation, reading a telegram from Senator Walsh stating that the latter "would regret to see any action taken on the part of the legislature to interfere with savings bank life insurance in which I have had the utmost faith from the outset."

George L. Barnes, Legislative Counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, former State Commissioner of Savings Bank Life

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Looking Ahead for the Philippines

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J. M. Elizalde, Resident Philippine Commissioner — **Sergio Osmena**, Vice-President of the Philippines — **John W. Hausserman**, Philippine Business Leader

Señor Osmena is shown on his recent arrival in Washington to confer with President Roosevelt and Government leaders on Philippine affairs.

Eden to Address Business Leaders On Visit to U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—Anthony Eden, former British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, will address the Congress of American Industry on Dec. 9, Charles R. Hook, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, which sponsors the Congress, announced today. A cablegram of acceptance from Mr. Eden said his visit to the United States would be a short one, as he expects to be away from Great Britain only about two weeks.

Mr. Eden's stay in this country will have no political significance, Mr. Hook declared, adding that, as far as he knew, Mr. Eden was just coming here to address the Congress. The title of Mr. Eden's address will be "Democracy and the Modern World." It will be delivered before a dinner meeting on the last evening of the annual three-day convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, to be held on Dec. 7, 8, and 9.

To Speak on Democracy

"We thought," Mr. Hook continued, "that Mr. Eden would be listened to with a great deal of interest, and his message with respect to 'Democracy and the Modern World' would be particularly appreciated by the people of this country."

Mr. Eden's address and that of H. W. Prentis, Jr., President of the Armstrong Cork Company, who will speak at the same dinner, will be broadcast over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company and the Mutual Broadcasting System, from 10 to 11 p. m., Dec. 9.

2,000 Leaders Expected

The convention is expected to bring nearly 2,000 manufacturers from all sections of the country here.

Among others speakers who will address the Congress are: Senator Edward R. Burke (D.), of Nebraska; Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D.), of Wyoming, Chairman of the Temporary National Economic Committee; Dean William F. Russell of Teachers' College, Columbia University; Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company and Chairman of the President's Commission which studied British and Swedish labor relations; H. B. Elliston, Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor; C. M. Chester, Chairman of the General Foods Corporation, and Raymond Moley, Editor of Newsweek.

As usual, Friday, Dec. 9, will be "Labor Day" at the convention, during which problems attendant on labor in industry will be discussed.

Skis and Sleds Dusted Off For 'Run' in First Snowfall

By E. Bigelow Thompson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For all the world like small boys and girls racing home from school to dig out dust-covered sleds and romp in the first snowfall, all New England apparently took to the out-of-doors last week end. But small boys and girls were in the minority in the thousands who flocked to golf clubs, town hills, public parks, and the snow centers of the mountains for this season's early first act in the 14 weeks engagement "Winter Sports for All."

Skiers, of course, took the bit in their teeth and made for the trails to the north. That is, the hardy skiers, the tireless "downhill only" clan. Hereabouts, the dub skiers tried out the hickory boards for the first time since last winter on near-by slopes and neighborhood hills, in Franklin Park, and in the Blue Hills.

Both started the winter trade booming. Over the week end, and yesterday and today, sporting goods houses have been pressed to serve the swarm of buyers, replenishing parts of equipment or buying anew for themselves or their children. On top of that, due to the early snowfall, Boston is on its toes for the opening of the fourth annual Boston Garden Winter Sports Show, ski tournament, and exposition tomorrow night, continuing thereafter with two shows daily through next Sunday. Winter sport has descended upon Boston with a rush and with all the trimmin's that Boreas could puff from his plump cheeks.

It is a little early for the whole program in the clean white expanse of outdoors to get under way. Skaters are ready to take to the ice as soon as ponds and streams are frozen hard. Curling is just in the offing and the snowshoer, of course, thought the fall on Sunday was for his special benefit. (Some of the skiers who were caught with the wrong running wax probably though so too.)

Ice yachts soon will be skimming frozen lakes, bobsleds zooming down mountain runs swifter than the ski racer wings his meteoric flight down a twisting, precipitous mountain trail. Toboggans are out in force, carrying a shrieking freight of school-boys and girls bumpity-bump downhill in every community. When the snow packs down, the home-made or town bobsled will come out.

The town bobsled is passing from the picture. Happily its contemporary, the pung for moonlight rides and a hot supper at the end, is still extant. Certainly as merry as the laughter on the hills Saturday afternoon, was the tinkle of sleighbells heard by chance that night. The sound swelled and it was worth a run to the front door to see an old-fashioned sled, filled with straw and young people and blankets, singing and shouting. A "down East" driver in peaked cap and one of those bearskin coats to be found only in a town livery stable nowadays, stood up front guiding the trotting horses, like a lookout at the bow of a ship.

New Hampshire, according to a pre-season summary conducted by the State Planning and Develop-

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New Commercial Fishing Laws Are Urged in Ohio Basin States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 29—Legislation to regulate commercial fishing in Lake Michigan, and to control pollution in the waters of the Ohio Basin—both problems of the states bordering these waters—is to be urged in the various 1939 state legislatures as the result of a recent meeting here of the regional assembly of the Council of State Governments.

These two problems were among the most important undertaken by state representatives and senators, members of special state commissions, and others holding state offices who attended the conference from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Concerning the Lake Michigan Fisheries the assembly adopted a resolution to urge the legislatures of the four states bordering the lake—Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Michigan—to take immediate action to enact such regulations as will protect the $2,000,000 fishing industry of these states.

"We have no time to lose," declared Wisconsin state representative, Frank N. Graasse, chairman of a committee composed of trained conservationists and practical legislators, who made the report urging that the assembly "not only resolve but act." "If we postpone action five years or even three years it will be too late," he said. "Like our virgin forests, and the fish and fowl which are now extinct and cannot come back, we will find many more species of fish in Lake Michigan waters extinct unless we take action soon."

He urged that the conservation departments of four states co-operate to put uniform laws on the books so that commercial fishing could again be built up. The resolution stated the need for a uniform closed season for commercial fishing by all four states, a uniform method of measurement, uniform regulations for fishing nets, rules on the spawning season, the kind of nets which could be allowed, and other topics pertinent to the whole fishing industry in Lake Michigan.

Although many conferences have been held in the past covering this problem of Lake Michigan fishing, some of them stretching back over as many as 70 years, this is the first one in which the conferees were members of state legislatures aided by permanent machinery for interstate co-operation, it is found.

The constantly dwindling supply of fish in the lake is the problem facing the four states as well as all of the other states bordering on the Great Lakes. At present the regulation of Great Lakes fishing is in the hands of each State which borders on the lakes, each State enacting and enforcing the laws governing its fishermen independently. Up to this point all the Great Lakes States have refused to enforce regulations which would restrict its fishermen in competition with those of neighboring States. The result to this point has been unregulated fishing.

Lake Michigan waters alone yield annually about 28,000,000 pounds of fish to commercial fishermen.

German Plane Reaches India

KARACHI, India, Nov. 29 (AP)—The German Condor plane flying from Berlin to Tokyo completed the second of the four scheduled legs of its journey when it arrived here from Basra, Iraq, at 11:40 a. m., Greenwich time (6:40 a. m., E. S. T.) today.

The four-motored Focke-Wulf plane is expected to make only one more stop, at Hanoi, French Indo-China, before reaching the Japanese capital.

Karachi is about 1,200 miles from Basra.

The plane landed at Basra at 4:10 a. m., G. M. T., (11:40 p. m., Monday, E. S. T.).

Basra was the first of three stops scheduled for the 9,300-mile flight by the crew of four and one passenger on a courtesy trip to return the visit by the Japanese plane "Divine Wind" which flew to Berlin in April, 1937.

The distance from Berlin to Basra is approximately 2,000 miles. The time required was 13 hours and 16 minutes.

Jones Starts Flight

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 29 (AP)—Pilot Johnny Jones, in an 800 pound one-seater airplane, took off from Municipal Airport at 6:31 a. m. (P. S. T.) today on a nonstop flight to New York. He expects to reach his destination in 28 hours. The flight is unusual in that no plane of this size ever before has attempted a non-stop transcontinental flight.

Canada Sees Tops in Cheeses

BELLEVILLE, Ontario, Nov. 29 (CP)—The Empire's biggest cheese show, a display of Cheddars and Stiltons to brighten the eye of any chees connoisseur, opened here yesday with more than 400 exhibits from Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the United States, and Canada.

High light of the three-day show will be selection of Canada's champion cheesemaker for 1938. Winner last year was J. M. Bain of Britton, Ontario, whose exhibit of June White Cheddar was judged the best cheese on display.

Big and little factories in Quebec, and Eastern and Western Ontario are in the field for championship honors this year. Quebec's bid is regarded as serious, the Provincial Government having aided cheesemakers with grants to carry on their work in the last year.

Intimate Message from Washington

Gangway, Here Come the New Congressmen, and Later It Will Again Be Gangaway for Many of Them as They Go Back

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The 1938 political campaign is history. Winter rains have begun to dim campaign pictures on the crossroad telegraph poles. Candidates have discarded hats singed by red flares. Handshaking muscles have stopped complaining of overwork. Final financial reckonings have been forwarded to the proper congressional committees.

Christmas at home—and then 467 newly-elected or re-elected members of Congress will entrain for Washington for the opening of the 76th Congress on Jan. 3.

What is the typical Congressman like? Who are these lawmakers that Americans prefer any day to a Hitler or a Stalin, with all their "genius"?

Were a contest to be held or a "middletown" survey to be made to determine the average Congressman, it would probably reveal him as a small-town lawyer with a rather dingy office over a bank or store across from the county courthouse in some midwestern town. His law practice probably nets him not more than $3,000 a year. He is a sociable person. He belongs to the Elks, the Moose, the Red Men and the Shrine. If he has had any previous legislative experience, it was probably representing his community in state legislature a term or two.

As a Member of Congress he will get a $10,000 salary plus certain perquisites, but will find most of the increased income eaten up in rent at a hotel-apartment in Washington, in dining out, in lunches bought for constituents, in engraved calling cards and in larger wardrobes for his wife and himself. When he gets through serving in Congress, he will have considerable prestige in his home town but not much more money than he started with.

What, Ham and Eggers!

The prestige will serve him well in his law business. There is a natural affinity between law practice and politics. The two are as an American partnership as ham and eggs. Men who interpret law are naturally interested in its formulation. Then, too, it is easier to get a leave of absence from a law firm than from many other kinds—and a political campaign widens friendships and helps business.

Congressmen are not all lawyers by any means. In the new House there will be newspaper men, farmers, school teachers, public accountants, mechanical engineers, yes, and even a basketball coach and a veterinarian. There are millionaires and corporation lawyers, and "blue bloods," too.

Most Congressmen come to Washington well laden with debts. Not financial debts but moral obligations. Politics is, at best, a game of swapping and bargaining. Many of the promises roll off Congressmen's tongues as guilelessly as the visions of ponies and bicycles grandfathers plant in youngsters heads. Of course, some Congressmen boast of being "undominated" and say they have made no commitments, but they exaggerate.

Actually the average Congressman comes to Washington loaded down with obligations as to who he will appoint to jobs at his disposal, who he will name to the Naval Academy, how he will stand on 101 issues that may or may not come before him for a vote.

We in Washington are apt to cast a certain amount of scorn on Senators and Representatives we think are motivated by political expediency—who have one eye on their own re-election as they vote. We want men to be leaders no matter what the consequences to their own future may be.

"Whoa," Say the Voters

But there is such a thing as leaders getting too far ahead of the people they are leading. That was apparently happening before the recent elections. Now the people have given the "slow up" order.

Americans were beginning to get too emotional about their government. Among a good many New Deal employees in Washington and out over the country, too, for that matter, there was developing a passionate devotion to President Roosevelt and his objectives, especially as they concerned the underprivileged. The New Deal was becoming a sort of religion with some. Their zeal made it impossible for them to accept any criticism. Since the election, their fervor has become noticeably and agreeably tempered.

On the other hand, the setbacks given the New Deal at the polls have quieted the bitterness of those whose opposition to the New Deal amounted to hate. Their emotion sprung from the fear that the Government was getting away from their hands. Now its return is at least a possibility.

And over all shines the ascending star of "Mr. Average Congressman." Some people may still laugh at him. Sightseers will continue to wonder how he gets anything accomplished in a chamber filled with shouting and futile gavel-pounding. But the voters have decreed that he shall continue to be the backbone of American democracy. Any inferiority complex he may have acquired in the last six years can now be dissipated. He is an influential person again.

Mary T. Hornaday

Philippines: Safeguard For Future Sought

Economic ties extending to 1960 are urged as aid to stabilization of Commonwealth.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—Specific, detailed plans for keeping the Philippine Commonwealth a going economic concern, and thus increasing stability and resistance against outside attacks in this most remote outpost of the American flag, adjacent to the Asiatic mainland, were published today in the report of the American-Philippine Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs. Special economic ties extending to 1960 are recommended.

And therein lies the great importance, world-political as well as economic, in this report. Had the economic terms of the present Philippine Independence Act gone into effect in 1941, as this report convincingly explains, the effect on the insular economy would have been ultimately severe. Although the report does not elaborate the point, it is obvious that declining revenues, unemployment, distress high and low in the economic scale, possible agrarian disturbances of a grave nature, probably would have had an overwhelming effect on the Islands. All these effects might have followed in time from the present requirements of the Independence Act.

Cushion Economic Blow

To avert such trouble—with their potential political results in a tottering regime, conceivably an anti-Japanese incident and intervention by the Islands' nearest and strongest neighbor—today's report urges that the United States and the Philippines jointly cushion the blow of economic independence.

Under the present independence law, an import tax on Philippine shipments of dutiable products to the United States was to go into effect in 1941, rising from 5 per cent in that year to 25 per cent in 1945 and to the full American duty thereafter. In the Committee's judgment, immediately in 1941 some Philippine industries would feel restrictive effects, and certainly in 1946 the effects would be very sharp.

Therefore they recommend that instead of plunging into complete economic independence in 1946, the period of gradually increasing duties be extended to 1960, which means that the import tax may rise 5 per cent a year for the whole period from 1941 to 1960. It is recommended also that two important Philippine exports not now subject to American duties be bound on the free list—Manila hemp (Abaca) and copra.

Quotas Are Urged

As for the products which the Committee believes would be hit hardest with even a 5 per cent duty increase, for the reason that total American duty is already so high on them, it recommends exemption and replacement by quotas which would hit with the impact of duties.

The Committee also goes into the finances of the Philippine Government, pointing out the present extremely happy condition of the Philippine budget, which enjoys at the end of 1938 an unallocated surplus exceeding the regular annual income of the Government. This roseate condition results almost entirely from extraordinary revenues rebated to the Philippines from United States excise taxes. It would speedily vanish, the Committee points out, after independence.

Close Economic Ties

That economic independence for the Islands should be so much more difficult to work out than political independence derives from an interesting paradox. For many years, political ties with the Islands have been growing weaker. Philippine political autonomy has steadily grown. But economic ties have grown constantly stronger, economic dependence of the Islands greater. About half of the total production of Philippine sugar, practically all the coconut oil and half the copra, a third of the Manila hemp, and nearly all of a wide range of minor products, are now sold in the United States.

The President himself, in a covering letter, urges Congress to act speedily, and certainly before November, 1940. He says:

"The report of the joint preparatory committee on Philippine affairs, which is being released to the public today in Washington and Manila, has the approval of the President of the United States as the basis of Congressional consideration for the purpose of correcting the imperfections and inequalities of the Independence Act of March 24, 1934, against which the Filipino people have complained, and for the purpose of making more certain and definite the future commercial relationships between the United States and the Philippines after Philippine independence is attained.

"The accomplishment of these two objectives is important and urgent. Changes must be made in existing law before November, 1940, if the disruption of several Philippine industries is to be avoided. In addition, it is desirable that at an early date some definite indication should be given by the legislative and executive branches of the United States Government as to the future commercial policy of the United States toward an independent Philippines so that the official and commercial representatives of the two countries can make such adjustments as may be required because of the relinquishment of United States sovereignty over the Philippines in 1946."

Co-operative Citizenship Urged to Bar Dictatorship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—Americans—and people in other democratic countries—must unite in a co-operative citizenship campaign for the common good if they do not want to feel the iron heel of dictatorship, in the opinion of Prof. Arthur H. Compton of the University of Chicago, Nobel prize winner in Physics in 1937.

Dr. Compton spoke before the National Conference of Jews and Christians, which simultaneously elected him to the Protestant Co-Chairmanship of the body, at a dinner at the Astor Hotel last night.

"Co-operation will come," Dr. Compton said, "But how? In either of two ways. Either a dictatorship will put each person at his job and see that he does it or free men will work because of a desire to promote a common good. In this day of intense competition, no society based upon a lesser standard of devotion has a chance of survival.

Co-operative Citizenship

"It is those representative leaders—like those in this room tonight—on whom a large share of the responsibility lies for creating the spirit of good will throughout our nation. With wars and threats of wars about us, with hate unifying and antagonizing powerful neighboring states, it is literally a matter of life and death that we make this spirit grow to fruition in a unified and co-operative citizenship."

Capital, labor, professional men, children in the schools, all have their part to play in this work; "all need to feel the spirit of service," Dr. Compton declared.

"We, as representing the religious and spiritual forces of the nation, must lead in this great work if it is to be done," he continued. "Let us work together for co-operation, lest freedom perish from the earth."

Dr. Compton was introduced by Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes of Columbia University, Roman Catholic Co-Chairman of the Conference, who emphasized that all religions—Jewish, Protestant, and Roman Catholic—held to the precept of the brotherhood of man.

No Room for Racialism

"There is no footing among any of us, for doctrines of racialism or practices of persecution," he asserted, adding that any person who promoted these foreign doctrines—"even if he be a (Roman) Catholic priest—is a menace not only to the American nation, but to the religion which he professes and wrongs."

Among other speakers at the dinner, which was attended by about 1,400 persons, were Charles Poletti, Lieutenant Governor-Elect; Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor; James Carey, Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations; Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, President of Vassar College; Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church; Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron of the Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, Baltimore, Md., and Roger W. Straus, Jewish Co-Chairman of the Conference.

Home Project Rises in Suffern

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUFFERN, N. Y.—The cornerstone for new headquarters of a nongovernmental housing plan, designed to give year-round employment to craftsmen in building trades, is in place here.

The housing plan, in whose membership are numbered four co-operative building guilds, will have its new main building in Bayard Lane, a nonprofit, home-owners community. The plan calls for a single-story, Tudor structure, including rooms for architectural drafting and a meeting hall.

Co-operative building guilds are part of a unique housing scheme devised by Ralph Borsodi, President of the Independence Foundation, Inc., a nonprofit, but interest-bearing, institution which finances such co-operative communities as Bayard Lane to encourage home ownership.

Under the Foundation's program, families acquire land at cost and become members of a protected residential community. By such organization, speculative contractors are eliminated and the home owner does not have to pay both employers and workers on his home "to the limit," the announcement declares, adding that home owners and members of co-operative guilds divide equally profits and losses on original estimates.

Landon Is Silent At White's Advice

NEW YORK (AP)—William Allen White, the Kansas editor, advised Alf M. Landon Nov. 25 to keep his mouth shut and the former Kansas Governor and Republican Presidential nominee said he would.

"You will see the wisdom of adhesive tape on your countenance," said a message from Mr. White received by Mr. Landon as he sailed with the delegation to the Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru.

Mr. Landon, an appointee of President Roosevelt, interpreted the message as advice to keep mum and said he would "say nothing." He declined to speculate why Mr. White sent him the message.

Recently Mr. Landon suggested Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York as "one outstanding" Democrat for the 1940 Presidential nomination, but did not advocate his election and also refused to name any eligibles for the Republican Presidential candidacy.

The letter from Mr. White said: "I am sending you my book about Coolidge to read on the way down. I am sending it for three reasons—first, because I think you will enjoy it; second, because I think it will keep you busy, and maybe reading the life of Coolidge you will see the wisdom for adhesive tape on your countenance."

Stabilizing Pecan Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Co-operative marketing, whereby growers may sell their pecans at assured prices during the entire season, is the announced purpose of the Pecan Stabilization Association, it has been set forth by George E. Prince, chief of the Clemson College Extension service division of markets, in calling attention to some of the details of the program and urging South Carolina growers to take advantage of this opportunity to dispose of their crops on a favorable basis.

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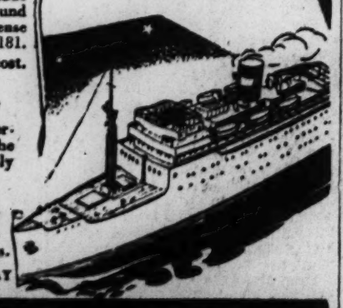

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Marine Scene at a Famous British Port

Wide World

The Queen Mary Docks at Southampton

Light and shadow are splashed heavily on this nocturnal picture of the famous ocean liner of the Cunard White Star fleet. In the right foreground is the Aquitania. The sister ship of the Queen Mary, the Queen Elizabeth, is under construction at the shipyards on the Clyde.

Amen Inaugurates Probation Study In Kings County, N.Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 28—John Harlan Amen, Special Assistant Attorney General in charge of the investigation into all Brooklyn law-enforcement agencies, today began a study of the long-suppressed report of the Division of Probation of the State Department of Correction, charging inefficiency and inadequacy to the Probation Department of the Kings County Court.

The report charges that the "major motivating force" in the Probation Department is "largely political," and urges drastic revision of the Department's methods and its "inefficient" personnel. A main charge contained in the report is that the courts of Brooklyn, instead of doing the probation tasks rightly theirs, "delegated to the Probation Department the responsibility for determining the guilt or innocence and degree of culpability of defendants."

"The natural result has been a decentralization of responsibility and poorly administered probation with concomitant discrimination in the treatment of offenders according to the judge who sentences them," the report declares. "Not only probation methods, but even the length of the probation period, is determined according to the judge who sentences the defendant and not by the particular needs or problems that the defendant presents."

The report is seen as one of the severest denunciations of an official body made in New York State, and it is expected that Mr. Amen, who is charged with running down "grave irregularities" in the administration of justice in Brooklyn, will make full use of it. It also is expected that William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation, will also study the report with a view to acting upon it. Mr. Herlands, it was said, will be particularly interested in the part of the report that charges the Kings County Probation Department staff with being "self-satisfied" in its inefficiency. After the Brooklyn inquiry was turned over to Mr. Amen, Mayor La Guardia ordered Mr. Herlands to keep on the trail of departmental inefficiency in New York City's most populous borough.

The report also charges that probation in King's County is decidedly old-fashioned and that the main emphasis is placed upon the crime and upon the details of arrest, instead of taking into account such important considerations as to the defendant's social, mental, moral, and economic condition. Kings County judges have been lax in seeing that defendants got the full measure of social reclamation, the report holds.

Toy Balloon Flies 400 Miles To Settle Two Opinions

HAMPSHIRE, Ill (AP)—To settle their opinion as to how far a hydrogen-filled toy balloon would float Horace Pfingsten and Edward Schiesher turned one loose on the prairie breezes.

The balloon was found on the F. E. Butler farm near Peoria, Ohio, some 400 miles away.

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School Courses on Labor Linked to Industrial Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28—Teaching of controversial labor problems in the public schools would help to promote industrial peace, in the opinion of Dr. Carroll R. Daugherty, Chief Economist of the Wage-Hour Administration, who holds that a proper understanding of the modern world is impossible without knowledge of the labor situation existing today.

"Courses dealing with such topics can aid immensely in making democratic principles seem more real," Dr. Daugherty told the National Council for the Social Studies at its eighteenth annual meeting here, Nov. 25 and 26. More than 500 teachers from elementary to university level attended.

Dr. Daugherty, who was granted leave of absence from the University of Pittsburgh to take his newly-created post in the United States Department of Labor, emphasized that the field of labor organization and labor economics had developed rapidly in America during the past five years.

"Effective teaching must depend upon dispassionate presentation," he held. "On controversial issues, each point of view should be presented with scrupulous impartiality."

Modern teachers were advised by Henry E. Childs, Supervisor of Visual Education at Providence, R. I., to turn students into actors and to make "movie" lots of classrooms. Motion pictures help to stimulate interest among students, besides offering one of the most effective mediums for communicating certain types of instruction, Mr. Childs said. A feature of the conference was the presentation of a motion picture on Rhode Island history with roles enacted by 840 public school students.

Revision "from the ground up" of state requirements for teachers' certificates was urged by Dr. Henry W. Holmes, Dean of the Harvard University Graduate School of Education, who stressed that "the present system is an invitation to politics and to perfunctory, superficial work in required subjects." Besides being erected on a bad foundation, the certification system now in effect is a hindrance and annoyance to good teachers, according to Dr. Holmes.

"Requirements call for paper credits when they ought to demand knowledge, personal fitness for teaching, and competence in the things a teacher can do," he stressed.

Teachers of social studies should take a long-term view of their work in education, suggested Robert MacDonald, Inspector of Schools at Glasgow, Scotland. Educators must remember, Mr. MacDonald emphasized, that "people do not learn suddenly to be patient, tolerant, or wise."

Reorganization of secondary schools to provide a more satisfactory and realistic program of instruction was urged by Dr. B. G. Graham, Superintendent of Schools in Pittsburgh.

"Most immediate among our needs is the organization of a plan of sympathetic and understanding guidance so that each pupil's abilities and needs may be studied and a course charted to meet those needs," Dr. Graham said.

International relations are taught in Pittsburgh schools with emphasis upon American democratic ideals, it was revealed. But at the same time, the effort is made to promote attitudes of tolerance toward the governments set up by foreign peoples, according to Dr. D. R. Sumstine, Director of Curriculum Study and Research.

Bridge Is Opened Between Georgia And South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALLENDALE, S. C.—South Carolina and Georgia citizens gathered here at recent exercises on Burton's Ferry Bridge over the Savannah River, which marked the official opening of the bridge.

Senator James F. Byrnes (D), of South Carolina, emphasized in an address that "it is true the South represents economic problem No. 1," but that "the men in the House and Senate today cannot view the national situation as such because the people demand that their senators and representatives be glorified members of chambers of commerce.

"It is well that the people of South Carolina and Georgia get together as their interests are the same, and if the problem is to be solved, it must be done by the Southerners."

Senator George agreed with Senator Byrnes that the South represented the Nation's economic problem No. 1, adding that "that will be solved."

The celebration lasted a whole day and included a barbecue dinner, the cutting of a ribbon throwing open the bridge, and a football game between Allendale and the Sylvania, Ga., high school football teams.

State Senator Edgar A. Brown declared South Carolina had just begun to build highways and that the future would see more and better roads.

Trees of Ontario Await American Christmas Fetes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Christmas trees cut each year in Ontario forests for home consumption and export to the United States would cover an area of about five square miles, according to officials of the Department of Lands and Forests, who said that some 700,000 spruce, pine, and balsam trees will be exported to the United States in the next few weeks and half a million more bought in the Province. Toronto's share will be about 50,000 trees, it is estimated by dealers.

Reforestation authorities explain that this annual cutting of Christmas trees is actually a good thing for the forests, but many conservationists believe there should be some measure of regulation adopted by the Government to prevent the wastage of the forest wealth.

The States of Michigan and Connecticut were pointed to as an example of conservation by F. E. Robson, President of the Men of the Trees Society. In Michigan, he said, no person is allowed to cut Christmas trees without the written consent of the owner on whose land they are growing; and in Connecticut a license is required to cut Christmas trees for sale and special patrolmen stop all vehicles carrying trees to enforce the regulation.

Nazi Influence Held Slight in New World

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The influence of Nazi and Fascist Governments in South America is slight, Josiah B. Thomas, Manager of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Argentina, said here Nov. 28.

"Theoretically, all South American countries are Republics and their people are imbued with a love of liberty and freedom, which is a strong factor in preventing totalitarian ideas from gaining foothold," Mr. Thomas told the Foreign Trade Association of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Egypt to Speed Arming as Link In British Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—The determination of the Egyptian Government to launch an intensive rearmament program which was made known at the recent opening session of Egypt's Parliament is regarded here as one effect of the London visit of Premier Mahmoud Pasha and other prominent Egyptians during the past summer.

According to King Farouk's speech, the Egyptian Air Force is to be considerably strengthened, at the same time the Government is to begin the building of a nucleus fleet of 36 vessels at a cost of $17,500,000 during the next two years, while plans have been drafted of establishing munitions factories and other plants intended to make the country independent in producing war materials in time of emergency.

At the same time a new reeruiting bill was disclosed requiring all Egyptians to serve three years in the nation's armed forces, with a standing army of 50,000 in view.

Through all these preparations the close understanding with Britain is visible. Britain in close collaboration with the Egyptian military authorites already has taken measures to consolidate the defenses of Port Said, Alexandria, and the Suez canal, while, at the height of the European crisis in September the British Government is understood to have assured Egypt that it would defend the land of the Nile with all the sources at its command.

Maintenance of Independence

The recently announced activity in the preparedness program is regarded as evidence that the Cairo Government is at last taking a serious view of the need of securing its newly won independence.

In the present state of international unrest, a weak defenseless Egypt is potentially a threat to peace, a fact that is generally recognized by many Egyptians, from King Farouk down.

Two years were largely wasted in political and press bickerings, with the result that comparatively little had been done toward carrying out the military provisions of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty of 1936. Hitherto Egypt has been inclined to accuse Britain, upon whom it has had to depend for its independence, of undermining that independence. For a long time, however, Egyptian politicians did not appear to face honestly the fact that defense of its own independence by the means required under present international conditions would cost Egypt a large sum of money.

Lengthy War of Words

Recruited mainly from lawyers, who are sometimes endowed with more mental agility than sound knowledge, the politicians, during the last 20 years especially, have been waging a war of words, chiefly between the Wafd, founded by that popular hero of Egyptian independence, the late Saad Zaghlul Pasha, and its opponents.

Among educated persons there had been a growing impatience with politics, though expression of this sentiment was seldom heard for the simple reason that the greater part of the Arabic press depends for its circulation of political controversy. Party government therefore had fallen into a good deal of disrepute.

The business-like way in which the new arms program has been put through has made a good impression and the political elements once more have an opportunity of retrieving Parliamentary government from the discredit into which it had fallen.

Visas for the Fair

Foreign visitors to the New York World's Fair 1939 must obtain a non-immigration visa, good for six months. This period can be extended upon official approval. Federal authorities and immigration officials will make a close check-up to be sure all the 500,000 foreign visitors expected at the Fair return to their native lands at expiration of their visas.

Mississippi as War Factor: Midwest Studies Its Defenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stress laid on the military value of the Mississippi River system, at the recent meeting of the Mississippi Valley Association, is held to reflect the growing consciousness in this inland region of its direct concern with international affairs. Domestic commercial problems heretofore have concerned delegates which come to these meetings from 25 states. This year the military and international tone was evidenced throughout the program.

Thomas M. Woodward, Vice Chairman of the Maritime Commission, noted that St. Louis has just as high a stake in the merchant marine as does New York or New Orleans, La. He also asserted the merchant marine has been allowed to fall behind until it now is fourth in tonnage, sixth in speed, and seventh in age of the fleet. He added that under the act passed in 1936, the merchant marine is on its way toward a goal of carrying half the overseas foreign trade of the United States. He explained that "with conflict to the east and west" the maritime power of the United States must be improved rapidly.

Lesson of 1918

After reviewing the Engineering Corps' work on the Missouri, Mississippi, and Ohio Rivers, Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Engineers, declared, "We should remember the lesson of 1918 when the entire railroad network was operated as a single system under strict Government control. The increase of commerce on our waterways since the war and the development of interconnected systems places us in a far better position today. I visualize tremendous use of this inland system during any future war."

Recalling that the United States' part in the World War was fought entirely outside continental limits, General Schley said if the Nation ever were unfortunate enough to lose possession of the eastern seaboard, then the inland waterway system would "probably be our life line." The millions spent in providing, developing, and maintaining these waterways, he said, would be repaid many, many times over.

Former Gov. Arthur J. Weaver of Nebraska, President of the Association, advocated adoption of a program of regional watershed development, flood control, and soil conservation under a national planning board composed of experts of the War Department, Agriculture Department and Interior Department.

Wagner Act Assailed

Foremost among resolutions adopted at the closing session was one denouncing the Wagner Labor Relations Act, as now administered, for its "injurious effects upon industry, commerce, and agriculture." Assetting the Act is creating discord among workers as well as between worker and employer, and seriously retarding business recovery, the resolution urged that the Act be modified so there will be justice and equity for all. This could be done, according to the text of the resolution, by setting up a fair tribunal, independent of the Labor Relations Board, wherein any party could appeal to the courts if aggrieved by any decision. It further was stated that labor contracts should be made binding on employer and employee alike.

Second in importance, from the delegates' viewpoint, was a resolution opposing any reorganization of the Federal Government which would place under partisan control such nonpartisan offices as Comptroller General, Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, and other independent agencies. It also opposed granting of authority to readjust or redistribute departmental activities to any individual or group of individuals in the Federal Government.

Another resolution commended to the attention of the President and Congress the value to national defense of the inland waterways and coastal channels. It stated the security in time of war of the waterborne commerce of the Mississippi Valley, via the Gulf of Mexico, with the Atlantic Seaboard, is of utmost importance and urged, therefore, the completion of all strategic channels for this commerce.

Midwest Waterways Advance

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—Army engineers have nearly completed an extensive system of navigation improvements in the upper Mississippi Valley, designed to open a huge area of the Middle West to water-borne commerce.

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring said today a 680-mile, nine-foot deep channel on the upper Mississippi, extending from the mouth of the Missouri to Minneapolis, is more than 81 per cent finished.

"This notable improvement will become fully available for commerce and navigation next year," he said in his annual report.

Further progress also has been made toward converting the unruly Missouri River into a commerce carrier, Secretary Woodring reported. He added that on the Illinois Waterway, which links the Great Lakes with the Mississippi and its tributaries, tonnage has doubled within a year.

"The Illinois Waterway, now nearing full completion, insures a dependable channel nine feet in depth for navigation throughout its length of 327 miles from the Mississippi River to Lake Michigan at Chicago, Secretary Woodring said.

Improvements of the midwestern waterways were among 332 separate projects the army engineers carried on during the fiscal year which ended June 30. Their work in coastal, gulf, lakes and island rivers and harbors, and on intracoastal and inland waterways cost $200,704,376. This was a decline of about $33,000,000 from the previous fiscal year.

"These expenditures for improvements to waterways and control of floods continue to provide direct and indirect employment for several hundred thousand persons and stimulate industrial activity," Secretary Woodring said.

Improved waterways carried 583,100,000 tons of "productive" tonnage, valued at $20,900,000,000 in the 1937 calendar year, he estimated.

In flood control, Secretary Woodring reported the engineers had started or were about to commence projects for the protection of several areas in New England, Pittsburgh and other sections which have suffered in recent years.

Report of Walking Tree Attracts Ripley's Searching Quiz to Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Residents of this city and its environs have been requested to be on the lookout for a restless tree reported to be wandering somewhere over the countryside.

The request for any information concerning this unusual member of the vegetable kingdom originated with the Hawaii Tourist Bureau in response to a letter received from Robert L. (Believe It or Not) Ripley.

It seems that Mr. Ripley has asked the Bureau for proof of the report that Hawaii is the habitat of a tree which walks. His informant, Mr. Ripley says, describes this tree as "growing roots in front of it while the roots in back gradually break off even with the ground. This process, which is constant during the life of the tree, causes it to move slowly forward."

Tourist Bureau officials have heard of walking sticks, but know nothing of walking trees. Honolulu horticulturists admit the presence in the city of ice cream trees, sausage trees, and firecracker trees, but Mr. Ripley's report is the first they have heard of a walking tree.

Residents of the city have been requested to report the presence of any trees seen prowling about their neighborhoods.

Help Wanted Sign Up for Chemists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Department of Agriculture has a "Help Wanted" sign out. It has room for 25 or 30 chemists and chemical engineers at $5,600 a year.

Dr. Henry G. Knight, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, suggests that all persons interested communicate with the Civil Service Commission, Washington, for detailed information concerning technical qualifications required.

Applicants will not be required to report for examination but will be rated on education, training, and experience as shown on their applications. The list of eligibles from these examinations will be used for appointment of project leaders in the four regional research laboratories being set up by the Department of Agriculture. Work in the laboratories, each of which has an appropriation of $1,000,000 a year, will be based on the major farm commodities in the region where the laboratory is located.

Dr. Knight says that the great need in these research laboratories is for men who have specialized on such subjects as cellulose, particularly cotton fiber, starch, oil, protein, and organic analysis, and who have demonstrated their ability to direct both fundamental and applied research in these fields.

Button 'mums for bits of brilliance . . .

Enrich the beauty of your home with fresh flowers in autumn's piquant colors! Florists are featuring now in The Christian Science Monitor some of the year's loveliest flowers.

. . . Giant chrysanthemums for grandeur

Links in Christianity's Chain

Moravians and Quakers: Moravians Published First Protestant Hymnal in 1501; Quakers Led the Way to Informal Worship

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Forty-ninth of 56 Articles

The works of Martin Luther had many repercussions, many unforeseen results. One of these known as "Pietism" was in the accepted point of view of a large group for nearly a century, ending about 1750. This doctrine sprang from a desire of earnest Christians to waken the Lutherans out of a state of lethargy into which they seemed to have fallen. Dogma and intellectualism had to a considerable degree supplanted spiritual desire—study of the Scriptures, and the religion of the heart. Pietism sought to substitute devotion for intellectualism in spiritual experience.

Its first great leader, Philipp Spener (1635-1705), a native of Alsace, wrote and preached of the great importance of Bible study, asserting that Christian profession implies Christian living, that laymen should have part in the spiritual affairs of true worship, and that unbelievers are nevertheless deserving of kindly treatment and Christian consideration. Devotion was emphasized, as was the need of making religion practical, an influence for use in the everyday life of the people.

Pietism had its following for the most part in Germany and Switzerland, although its influence reached other parts of Europe. It was a plan for true worship, but scarcely organized into a Protestant denomination. Its message, however, reached Count von Zinzendorf, a leader of the Moravian Church. Zinzendorf was born in Dresden of an aristocratic family at the turn of the eighteenth century. His father had been a friend of Spener and therefore was acquainted with Pietism. As a youth he was intensely religious, and held firmly to the conviction that God could be known only through His Christ. Accordingly he became a profound student of the life and works of the Founder of Christianity. This in turn, produced in him an intense desire to follow in the Master's way.

"Church of the Brotherhood"

The Church as established by the followers of John Huss had persisted far beyond the life of its founder, but in course of time had been greatly weakened. The fact that its adherents were citizens for the most part of Bohemia and Moravia had given the Church the name of Moravian, although previously the various groups which constituted the movement were known as the "Church of the Brotherhood."

These stanch religionists held as fundamental in Christian living that the Scriptures furnished an adequate rule of worship, of faith, and of practice. They held it as a primary necessity to undertake missionary work, to carry the Christ-way to less fortunate peoples of the world—literally to preach the gospel to every creature. They adopted the simple ways of preaching and administration, exemplified by the early apostles. A high standard was held for Christian living. Consecration of one of their bishops by a Waldensian, who in turn had received his prelacy from the Western Church, caused a break with Rome. This necessitated a declaration of faith and doctrine on the part of the Moravians.

The Moravians, keen on the subject of Holy Scriptures, before 1600, translated and published the Bible in the Bohemian and Moravian languages. In 1501, in one of their excellent printing plants, they published the first Protestant hymn book. But, as has so often occurred, the pages of Christian history are again darkened by sad stories of persecution and imprisonment of earnest followers of Jesus.

Harassed and driven about in the Thirty Years' War, the remnant scattered into surrounding territory. Then it was that a band of Moravian refugees found asylum on the estate of Count von Zinzendorf, in Saxony. There they built a town, Herrnhut, which became the headquarters of the movement. They were without an ecclesiastical head, as John Comenius, their foremost scholar and religionist, had long before passed from the scene. Another bishop was chosen, and their works went on in the two main channels.

Kept to Own Denomination

While on every hand endeavoring to assist members of all denominations to higher spiritual living, yet they refused to proselyte from other denominations. Their growth must be from non-church members. They also undertook to build up other communities, after the pattern of Herrnhut.

In 1732, their great missionary movement had its inception, and it took them far afield. North and South America, the West Indies, Asia, and Africa, all profited from the enterprise of these stanch Christians. In fact, it seems their whole Church became "a society for missionary work." It will be recalled that John Wesley encountered a band of these zealous missionaries on the voyage to Georgia. The Moravian mission established there was later moved to Pennsylvania, where it has developed and flourished to the present day. They no longer build communities after their original plan, but are a group of worthy citizens, still bent upon righteous living.

The Moravians have done excellent service in Christianizing heathen peoples. They have consistently promoted piety and education, and have been exemplary citizens. As we study the character and purpose of these gentle people, we can easily understand the influence their example had upon young Wesley, earnestly striving to gain a state of consciousness which should bring him into communication with the deeper things of God. The Moravian Church has deserved and won for itself a substantial place in the sisterhood of Christian Churches. Whatever was unsound in its early doctrines was gradually discarded, until it stood forth as a worthy exponent of Christ's Christianity.

Quakers or "Friends"

Another earnest religionist of the seventeenth century, who felt an irrepressible urge to break from the established dogma of the times, was George Fox, of English parentage. While still a youth, he early sought spiritual enlightenment, which the service of the Church did not supply. A keen student, he found in the Holy Scriptures that for which he had earnestly sought. Not in cloister or chapel, but in the fields under the open sky, he found this pearl of great price. Convinced of its value, he began to preach in the open, in market place or by country roadside, desiring to share with others that which had brought him solace and peace of mind.

The good seed he planted rapidly bore fruit. Those who heard and believed told others, and the number of believers rolled up rapidly. Fox had, it appears, at the outset no thought of organizing another denomination or sect. But as his followers multiplied, it was inevitable that their very numbers should compel an organization. Fox proved a skillful organizer as well as a compelling preacher, and the Society of Friends came into being as an organization in 1652, at Preston Patrick, in northern England.

As was the lot of so many earnest dissenters from the accepted forms of worship of their day, Fox too was set upon, persecuted, and imprisoned. It is well nigh impossible today to see for what reason he was so cruelly beset, for his doctrines were not violent or without scriptural authority. Fox claimed that "no theologically trained priest and no outward rite are needed to establish communion between the soul and its God." And he held that every earnest seeker could receive whatever guidance needed from "the inward light" with which the Holy Spirit illumined the human heart. Of creeds and formal worship he would have none. His was a simple, humble turning to the Great Father for solace, illumination, and salvation.

At first the followers of Fox were known as "Children of Light," or "Children of Truth." Later they took the title "Society of Friends." An interesting story explains the term "Quakers," commonly applied to this group. Haled before a judge for alleged delinquency, Fox bade his honor "to tremble at the word of God." Hence the term "Quakers."

Communities Established

Refusal to pay tithes, to remove their hats in the presence of superiors, denial of the sacrament as a necessity in Christian living, refusal to attend services of the English Church—these were among the causes of the persecution heaped upon the Quakers. That they were not blameless is well recognized. While from the modern viewpoint of tolerance their religious attitude was impeccable, yet many rough characters who had joined the group carried on in a most unseemly manner. This accentuated the persecution, primarily caused by the fact of dissension in doctrine from the established Church. As the movement grew, discipline was exercised by their own organization until they became known for their exemplary characters, living peaceful lives, above reproach. Gradually their missionary zeal took them to distant parts of the world, where they organized happy and prosperous communities.

A name greatly venerated in America is that of William Penn, Quaker, and founder of the great State of Pennsylvania. An Englishman by birth, Penn desired to develop in the New World a community where their quiet work could be carried on without molestation. Because of a debt owed his father by the crown, Penn was able to secure grant of a huge territory in what is now the State of Pennsylvania, named for its founder. There he betook himself with a loyal band of fellow-churchmen, who dealt so kindly with the Indians that the difficulties encountered by so many settlements were avoided.

A city was founded bearing the highly appropriate name of Philadelphia, City of Brotherly Love. Here the Society of Friends has prospered. As citizens, they have stood against human slavery, political debauchery, and have exemplified a fine type of Christian living.

In England and in America the names of John Woolman, Lucretia Mott, and John G. Whittier stand for a type of Christian vigor which dared to proclaim freedom for all mankind, even in the face of violent opposition. Truly, the seed sown by George Fox has brought forth much fruit, even a hundred fold.

Sixteenth Century Art Preserved in Glass

Fragment of Window Restored in Netherlands Church at Gouda
Detail of the Relief of Leyden, including likeness of William the Silent, in St. John's Church

Medieval Windows Restored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GOUDA, The Netherlands—Through the restoration of the 31 world famous stained glass windows of St. John's Church here, after 35 years of strenuous work, a monument of artistic and historic value has been renovated.

Not only have the windows, representing nearly two acres of the finest specimens of medieval stained glass art, resumed their early splendor, but a comprehensive scheme of restoration of the church in which they are housed has also been effected.

Glass Destroyed

St. John's Church, with its great number of huge stained glass windows, is unique in The Netherlands and perhaps in Europe. It was probably first erected in the thirteenth century, but on several occasions was practically destroyed by fire. The building assumed its present form in the middle of the sixteenth century and thereafter has remained substantially unaltered.

The original medieval glass disappeared during one of the fires and two sixteenth century Gouda glass painters, the craftsmen Dirk and Wouter Crabeth were employed to remake the windows.

The necessary money was the gift of royal personages, ecclesiastics, city corporations, the chief inhabitants of various towns, and members of craft guilds. In former times the Town Council and the Church wardens had carefully preserved the windows by gathering any fragments which might have become detached and, with the aid of the original drawings, they had the repair work done from time to time.

These original drawings enabled the design of every window to be preserved with great accuracy. In the seventeenth century, however, the windows were greatly neglected and it was on the initiative of R. L. Martens, former burgomaster of Gouda, that in 1901 Jan Schouten started the work of restoring the windows, which had suffered greatly from exposure to the weather.

Italian Influences

The windows date from the period between 1555 and 1603 and have been influenced by Italian art. Window eight for instance, by Dirk Crabeth, represents the temple robber Heliodorus being chastised by angels, and it reminds one of the wall-paintings in the vatican by Raphael, when he was influenced by Michelangelo. The figure of Christ in window 15, by Dirk Crabeth reminds one of a piece of sculpture, attributed to Michelangelo, representing Christ standing by the side of the cross. The figure of Christ in window 22, by Dirk Crabeth, shows the expelling of the money-changers from the temple, and is reminiscent of the art of Albrecht Dürer.

It is generally held by art connoisseurs that in these windows can be seen the precursors of the seventeenth century's painters of portraits. Several of the oldest windows were drawn by Lambertus van Noort, whose son Adam was to become the teacher of Rubens. The drawings of the later windows were made by Isaac Swanenburg, whose son was to become the teacher of Rembrandt.

Gandhi Defends Nonviolence As Bar Against Aggressor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POONA, India—The ability of "satyagraha" or passive resistance to overcome aggression from outside is maintained by the veteran Indian leader, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, in a revealing statement published in the current issue of his organ, the Harijan (People of the Supreme Being).

Mr. Gandhi challenges the argument that because the Indian National Congress has succeeded by means of passive resistance in persuading the British to allow it to have its way in India, it does not follow that the system would work with anybody less scrupulous in applying force.

The Civil Disobedience system originally inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi in March, 1930, as a means of bringing pressure to bear on the British Government to grant India Dominion status was a measure of nonviolent revolt involving refusal to pay taxes, breaches of the Government's salt monopoly by illicit production of salt, quitting work on railroads, and blocking transport by lying across the tracks, and various forms of picketing.

Leaders Frequently Jailed

The methods were scrupulously carried out by the Nationalist Congress Party, thousands of whose members were arrested, and large numbers severely handled by the police, while Mr. Gandhi himself and other leaders were frequently jailed. The movement was stopped in 1934, after which the Congress Party took an active part in the elections for the Legislative Assembly and as a result won considerable influence.

"I have presented nonviolence as a never-failing remedy against tyranny," Mr. Gandhi explained. "Limitations it has, but they are all applicable to the user and therefore under his control."

He gives three conditions as essential for the successful application of passive resistance to an aggressor. They are, first, complete unity among themselves; second, control of their own natural tendency to meet violence by force; and third, "implicit belief that the sight of suffering on the part of multitudes of people will melt the heart of the aggressor and induce him to desist from his course of violence."

Mr. Gandhi does not explain to what extent this theory would work out if applied, for example, by the Chinese of Canton when the Japanese dropped bombs upon their teeming city.

Nevertheless, while continuing for himself to have no doubt about the efficacy of his method, he admits the possibility that other counsels may have to prevail.

Must Have Full Confidence

"I hold that if we succeed with the English with unadulterated nonviolent effort," he says, "we must succeed with others. If we achieve freedom with nonviolence, we shall defend it also with the same weapon. If we have not achieved that faith, our nonviolence is a mere expedient; it is alloy, not pure gold. We shall never achieve freedom with doubtful nonviolence. Even if we do, we shall find ourselves unprepared to defend the country against an aggressor.

"If we have doubt about the final efficacy of nonviolence, it would be far better for the Congress to revise its policy and invite the nation to a training in arms. A mass organization like the Congress will be untrue to its charge if, not knowing its own mind, it misled the people into a false belief. It would be an act of cowardice. Because we cease to pin our faith to nonviolence, we do not necessarily become violent. We merely throw off the mask and be natural. It would be a perfectly dignified course to adopt. The lesson learned during the past 17 years will still not be thrown away."

Guam's Mystery Monuments Subject of Study by Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Hoping to dissolve much of the mystery which has for years enshrouded the cultural history of the people of Guam, including the significance of stone monuments arranged in parallel rows on the little island, Dr. Laura Thompson of Honolulu has undertaken the first ethnological study of the island and its inhabitants.

Dr. Thompson, research associate in anthropology at the University of Hawaii, sailed from Honolulu recently to spend six motnhs on the island which is known to the rest of the world today chiefly as an American naval base and as a clipper stop on the trans-Pacific air route to the Orient. The pioneer research and field work in Guam is being sponsored by the naval government of the island, the University of Hawaii and the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Discovery of the origin and meaning of Guam's stone monuments will be one of her chief objectives. Whether these stone slabs were once house foundations or burial markers has never been definitely ascertained. Adzes, pottery and some evidence of fireplaces have been unearthed beneath some of them. The monuments average four or five feet in height. They are limestone capped with coral or stone. Sample monuments from Guam have been brought to Honolulu for study by staff members of the Bishop Museum.

Although the population of Guam is today a mixture of Spanish, Filipino, Mexican, Chinese and Japanese, the Chamorros—racial decendants of the original inhabitants of the island—continue to use their own Malayo-Polynesian language, customs and arts, some of which date back prior to discovery of the Marianas islands by Magellan in 1521.

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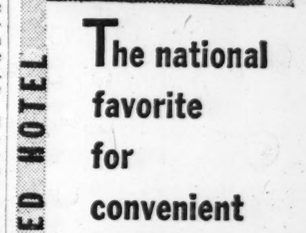
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Hungarian Boys Sew That Sisters May Wed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Hungarian boys are busy with needles and cotton sewing trousseaus for their sisters to get married. A great number of families in Hungary cannot afford marriage for their daughters because it entails a trousseau for them, which is indispensible in the farmer class. The boys of St. Stephen Home have decided to help. At present the boys are working on 50 trousseaus.

A trousseau consists of furniture and the necessary linen for a household. By this the boys help poor girls to find a husband and poor couples to found a home.

One trousseau covers two beds, a table, a bench, a chest-of-drawers, three chairs, a shelf for glassware and plates, as used in peasant homes, a mirror, a clock, two mattresses, four sheets, two quilts, two pillows, four counterpanes, six towels, six mop-cloths, and 12 meters of linen.

California Budget Scanned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Governor-elect Culbert Olson "checked in" at the capitol recently for conferences with department heads in connection with the biennium budget starting July 1.

While Gov. Frank F. Merriam issued a statement claiming that the state's deficit at the end of the biennium would be $12,261,100. Dr. Dewey Anderson, financial adviser to the Governor-elect, declared the present cash deficiency to be $17,000,000 and the expected deficit at the end of the biennium would approximate $34,000,000.

Dr. Anderson obtained his figures from Fred W. Links, Superintendent of Accounts in the Department of Finance.

In a press conference, Governor Merriam said expected revenues have not materialized; but said the budget would have been balanced had it not been for $15,900,000 emergency appropriations voted at the special session of the Legislature last year.

Governor-elect Olson said he would work to curb expenses and if possible would attempt to eliminate the state sales tax on restaurant meals, drugs, clothing, farm machinery and tools, but he admits he does not know whether that can be done.

He said, too, that unless expenditures can be reduced, it will be necessary to find new or additional sources of revenue.

U. S. Explorer Finds African Fossil Algae

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Lincoln Ellsworth, American explorer, during a visit to Cape Town, has found specimens of fossil algae along the sea-front of Table Bay. These fossils are lime deposits of one-celled plant life which existed millions of years ago and which is generally regarded as the earliest form of life on earth.

Mr. Ellsworth states that fossil algae occurred in all ages and there were huge reefs of it in the Grand Canyon in the United States.

Facts Found to Head Off Strikes And Aid Collective Bargaining

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29 (AP)—A man who declares that "a factual approach" to collective bargaining has helped him settle labor disputes, views the work of labor arbitration as "almost a new profession in the making." Dr. G. W. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania's Industrial Research Department, said:

"If there are 'no strike' clauses in agreements between unions and employers, there must be a substitute for strikes. An impartial chairman or mediation board to administer provisions of the contract offers such a substitute."

The professor, who teaches one course in the University's Graduate School and devotes the rest of his time to research and labor problems, is one of America's busiest impartial chairmen. He is named in that capacity in contracts under which 80 mills of the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, Inc., 100 units of the Philadelphia Men's Clothing Manufacturers Association, and 150 miscellaneous factories and plants are operating.

In all cases the signatory union agrees not to strike, and the employer agrees not to lock-out during the term of the contracts. Any misunderstandings are to be submitted to the impartial chairman for a final decision.

"My function," said Dr. Taylor, "is to attempt to substitute a rule of reason for economic force." Long a student of the hosiery industry, Dr. Taylor was introduced to labor problems in 1931, when the American Federation of Hosiery Workers and the Hosiery Manufacturers' Association drafted him as impartial chairman for their first contract. Since then, his decisions have settled more than 1200 disputes within the hosiery industry.

"Every decision has been accepted by both sides," he said. "They have become the common law of the industry, and are used in settling disputes covered by them. If a new situation arises, a ruling is made to cover it—after full presentation of the facts."

Dr. Taylor serves both as impartial Chairman after a contract is in effect, and as arbitrator in drawing a labor agreement, but he refuses to act as arbitrator when he is to enforce the resulting agreement.

Carrying out his theory that "a factual approach" results in collective bargaining and not "collective arguing," he makes a practice of always going to his hearings armed with all the information available. "On the basis of facts," he said, "the parties never are going to be far enough apart to justify a strike."

'Three E's' Aid Traffic Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The "Three E" plan—engineering, education, and enforcement—forms the basis of the safety work being carried on by the Ontario Department of Highways, according to a survey recently released by R. M. Smith, Deputy Minister. He pointed out that Ontario has had 38 per cent fewer highway traffic fatalities so far this year because of its extensive accident prevention program.

The Department has erected more than 100,000 safety road signs. Roads in the Toronto area are being eliminated. In every mile of highway being built in the Province today the safety of motor and pedestrian traffic is invariably the prime consideration.

Engineers are working to eliminate dangerous curves, he went on, cutting the tops off dangerous hills and filling in valleys. The dual highways, "clover leafs," highway illumination, installation of traffic-operated signal lights, guide rails, widening of road shoulders, and elimination of dangerous ditches are all factors which will lead to improvement in highway traffic safety.

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Film Party Goes to Crusoe's Isle To Make Play on German Naval Hero

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VALPARAISO, Chile—A German Robinson Crusoe is to be the subject of a picture a company from Munich will make at Juan Fernandez, the island nearly 400 miles out in the Pacific Ocean where Alexander Selkirk, the pattern for Dafoe's figure, spent his memorable 1704-9 exile.

Dr. Arnold Frank, the Director of the expedition, has in mind Hugo Weber for his central character, an officer on the Dresden, which escaped from the disaster that overtook Admiral von Spee's squadron at the Falkland Islands in the early days of the War. The Dresden was sunk afterwards in Cumberland Bay, Juan Fernandez Island, by the British cruiser Glasgow, the German sailors being interned ashore.

Weber and 34 comrades were provided by friends on the mainland with a sailing vessel, the Tinto, in which they escaped from the Island, making their way safely down the coast, through the Patagonian channels by Cape Horn and home to Germany. Weber was disappointed with post-war revolutionary Germany and decided to return to Juan Fernandez Island for voluntary exile.

For the film director, Weber becomes a second Robinson Crusoe. The original Robinson was also a German, according to explanation of Defoe, that the family came from Bremen, the name Crusoe being a corruption of Kreutznaer.

Dr. Frank is receiving the cooperation of the Chilean Naval Department in securing his "local color." After six months on the Island, he intends to go to the far south in Patagonia, to photograph scenes on the route of the Tinto.

'Human Footprints' in U. S. Rock Called Work of Indian Sculptors

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—A member of the Smithsonian Institution's staff attributed to Indian sculptors the "human footprints" occasionally found in 300,000-year-old rocks, which have intrigued natural scientists for many years.

One explanation that some have advanced in the past is that the impressions were made by giant, toad-like creatures which were the first vertebrates to live on land.

David I. Bushnell Jr., Smithsonian Ethnologist, reported Nov. 27, however, that he had traced the occurrence of these footprints from the falls of the James River in Virginia to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains and that every one he examined was unquestionably an Indian carving.

They are always found near water, he said, expressing the opinion that the human foot was a symbol which some pre-historic Indian people associated with a watering place.

Smithsonian's records show the first written report on such footprints was made to the American Philosophical Society in 1837 by Henry R. Schoolcraft, a student of Indian antiquities.

His account said French pioneers had noted "human footprints" in limestone rocks near St. Louis, Mo., and that in 1822 the Rev. Frederick Rappe, leader of an Indiana religious sect known as the Harmonites, had employed a stone mason to cut from the rock a slab containing the impressions.

Dr. Schoolcraft told the Philosophical Society that there was no doubt in his mind that the footprints were real ones and that no Indian could possibly have carved them.

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Japan to Hold the Yangtze Until 'China Is Conquered'

SHANGHAI, Nov. 29 (AP)—Japan's armed forces tonight served notice on the world that the great Yangtze River, China's main trade artery, would remain closed to all but Japanese shipping until China is conquered and reconstructed under Japanese control.

A joint Army and Navy communiqué indicated that protests of foreign powers, chiefly the United States, Britain, and France, against the closing of the river to their commerce, would be unavailing.

The fighting services said this situation would be continued until the Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is destroyed and peace and order restored in China in acordance with Japan's plans for the new order in the Far East.

The Yangtze has been closed to foreign merchant shipping since the Japanese drive up the river began more than a year ago. The Japanese now hold the river to a point above Hankow, some 600 miles from the sea.

The communiqué was sent to the American, British, French and Italian naval commanders in China waters by Vice-Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, commander of Japan's China Squadron.

It expressed a desire that normal conditions might be restored so foreigners might resume trading on the Yangtze but emphasized that the river must remain closed to them until military operations are ended successfully and Japan's objectives in China are attained.

The Japanese pronouncement came just when it was reported the foreign powers were about to raise again the question of Yangtze navigation.

[The United States, Britain, and France protested to Tokyo on Nov. 7 on the closing of the river, but the Japanese Government rejected their representations a week later, declaring that "the time has not yet arrived" for reopening the river.]

A Japanese spokesman said today's statement was not issued on orders from Tokyo but represented the convictions of Army and Navy officers directly concerned with operations on the Yangtze.

Objections of western powers to the continued closing of the Yangtze have been based partly on charges that Japanese merchants have followed the flag into the Yangtze valley and laid foundations for flourishing trade.

Rear Admiral Naokuni Nomura, Japanese naval attaché here, tonight attempted to explain away these charges. He said all Japanese imports consisted of supplies needed by the Army and Navy, plus a certain amount of materials required for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of China.

Foreign observers pointed out that the latter category covers a wide range of goods and accounts largely for Japan's increased trade in China.

Admiral Nomura asserted that goods shipped out of the Yangtze Valley to Japan, including bristles, cotton, and a considerable range of raw materials, were "required to carry on the war." He objected to the term "trading" with respect to this commerce, asserting that little currency changed hands and that the exchange was mostly barter.

Americans Safe At Kuling Despite Drive on Hankow

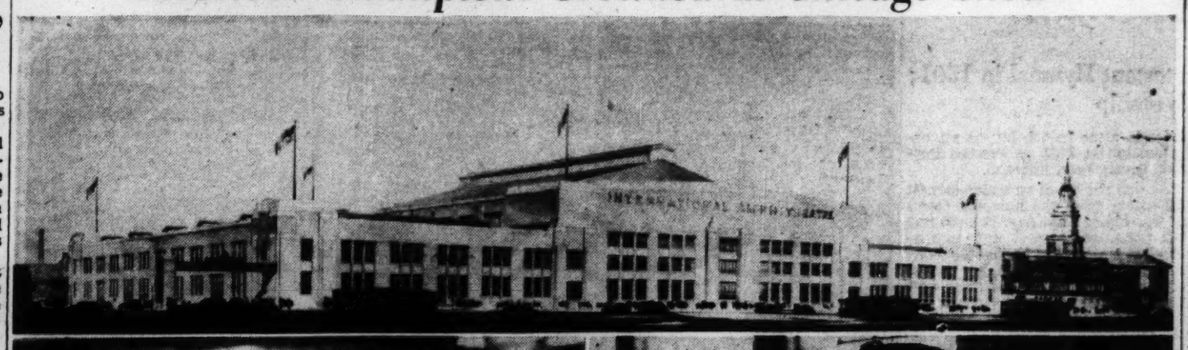
CHUNGKING, China, Nov. 29 (AP)—The 34 Americans at Kuling, where they have remained since summer despite the war, are safe and have sufficient food, a British naval officer reported today after going there to survey conditions.

More than 200 foreigners in all are at Kuling, 130 miles southeast of Hankow, where they were frequently endangered by fighting during the Hankow campaign.

HONG KONG, Nov. 29 (AP)—Three Chinese residents were killed yesterday by shells falling three miles inside this British Crown Colony where hundreds of Chinese soldiers sought refuge from Japanese mopping up the surrounding territory.

A number of Americans were among 48 passengers brought here from Canton by the United States gunboat Mindanao. Aboard was United States Consul I. N. Linnell, en route home on leave.

Livestock Champions Crowned at Chicago Show



Hedrich-Blessing Studio, A. Epstein, Structural Engineer; Wide World

Blue Bloods of Cattle World on Exhibition

Upper: International Amphitheater in Chicago, where International Livestock Show is held.

Lower left: Mercer, Aberdeen Angus weighing 1,135 pounds, was first of the prize winners to be awarded championship recognition. Shown with its owner, Irene Brown of Aledo, Ill., the animal was chosen Junior Grand Champion Steer of the 4-H Club's Livestock Feeding Contest.

Lower right: Grand Champion 4-H Pen Sheep and their owner, Hal Clark of Clarke's Hill, Ind.

State Department Squeezes Army From Historic Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—At long last succumbing to steady pressure from the wielders of American diplomacy the Army is to evacuate its last foothold in the old State, War and Navy Building and abandon that historic pile exclusively to the State Department.

What is termed a "strategic retreat" in high Army quarters will take place after the first of the year, it was announced yesterday. At that time the Army high command will move to a World War temporary structure called the Munitions Building which stands on Constitution Avenue next to the Navy Department. But its residence in that structure will be only temporary. Plans are well advanced for construction of a new War Department Building which is expected to be finished in about two years.

The Army move two years before its own permanent home is completed is a great concession to the State Department, which has gradually forced the other occupants out of the building across the street from the White House. It was originally built to house State, War, and Navy. The Navy departed during the War. The Army moved most of its technical services out at that time. But until now it has clung to one long corridor in which are the offices of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary and of the General Staff. Also, on the far side of the building is the elaborate suite of the General of the Armies, John J. Pershing.

It is not known at this time whether General Pershing will evacuate with the active Army high command. His rooms, elaborately muraled in red and gold with military motifs, are scarcely suitable for the pursuits of peaceful diplomacy. Nor is their magnificence transferable to another building. Therefore it seems likely that the General of the Armies will be allowed to remain, the last vestige of the military in the State Department Building.

The building which will be devoted exclusively to diplomacy is an architectural anomaly. No architect has ever been able to give a satisfactory definition of its style other than to call it "late President Grant" period. No one knows of any other building in the country in comparable style. Certainly there is nothing else in Washington like it. And yet in many respects it is one of the most comfortable buildings in the city. Its high ceilings, thick granite walls and marbled floors give it in summer the maximum comfort possible without artificial air cooling.

City Income Tax Facing Philadelphia Court Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—An ordinance leavying a 1½ per cent tax upon all incomes in excess of $1,000 earned in Philadelphia has been passed by City Council and signed by Mayor S .Davis Wilson, who hailed it as "an equitable levy" favoring the small wage-earner.

Adopted less than 24 hours after it was introduced on Friday, the measure taxes the salaries, wages, fees, commissions and other compensations earned in Philadelphia by both residents and non-residents. Net profits of all businesses conducted in the city are included in the levy.

The ordinance seems headed for an immediate test of its legality in the courts because of a credit of $15 provided for every wage-earner filing a return. This credit means that incomes under $1,000 will be exempt from the 1½ per cent tax. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has ruled unconstitutional a State income tax because it provided for exemptions and a graduated scale and thus, it was held, was not a uniform tax in the statutory sense.

The yield of the new tax is estimated at $18,000,000 by Mayor Wilson. The money is needed to help bridge the gap between the $95,000,000 needed to run Philadelphia in 1939 and the expected $68,000,000 revenue, as estimated by City Controller White.

The tax may be paid in a lump sum by March 15, or in quarterly installments by March 15, June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15. Penalties for failing to file returns, refusal to pay taxes, refusal to allow examination of records, or withholding full disclosure of earnings are $100 for each offense.

"The ordinance exempts the small incomes from the tax," said Mayor Wilson, "resulting in an equitable distribution of the cost of government. The amount actually to be paid by those in the lower brackets would be less than they would pay under a sales tax.

"The most important thing is that business and professional men, and those others best able to pay will carry their share of the burden, thereby relieving the wage earner and those having small incomes."

Refugees of Hankow Go 250 Miles West

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China

The vanguard of a procession of jinrikishas bearing refugees and scrap iron from fallen Hankow is reported to have reached Ichang, having traveled 250 miles west of the former Provisional Capital of the Chinese.

Before Hankow fell Oct. 26, 7,000 of the two-wheeled, coolie-drawn vehicles were commandeered. They carried whole families and quantities of manhole covers, sewer gratings, stove parts, and other iron articles.

The iron was said to have been removed to prevent the Japanese from using it as war material.

12 More Convicted In Election Fraud

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—The 1936 election scandals cases, involving stuffed ballot boxes, changed ballots, illegal registration, and intimidation of precinct workers, virtually were wiped off the Federal Court dockets Nov. 28.

Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis sentenced 12 persons, placing most of them on probation, and dismissed charges against 14 others.

That made the complete record read:

Persons indicted, 275; convicted, 63; pleaded guilty, 35; pleaded no defence, 152; awaiting disposition, 12, and dismissed (for a variety of reasons, such as being fictitious persons), 13.

One of the persons who pleaded guilty, Herbert C. Hilscher, President of the South Central Business Association, was fined $2,500, one of the largest imposed against a vote fraud defendant in the long series of cases.

He also was sentenced to six months in jail, but the sentence was changed to two years probation.

Indiana Corn Grower Wins Championship Third Time

CHICAGO, Nov. 29 (AP)—William H. Curry of Tipton, Ind., corn grower extraordinary, won his third successive championship yesterday at the International Grain and Hay Show when judges decided his sample of 10 ears of yellow corn were the best among more than 800 entered in competition. Mr. Curry is the first corn grower to win the title three successive times and under rules of the show will not be permitted to compete again until 1942.

Right on Mr. Curry's heels was a former corn king, Peter J. Lux, of Shelbyville, Ind., a four-time winner. He won the title in 1919, 1922, 1926, and 1934.

The premier corn-growing award to junior corn growers was won by Richard B. Blackwell, of Franklin, Ind., student at Depauw University. Bobby Riggins of Crawfordsville, Ind., was runner-up.

Win Hybrid Award

Indianans not content with grabbing major prizes in ear-corn competition, took first place in shelled hybrid with the sample entered by Arthur Stewart of Greensburg.

The grand championship of the Sheep Division of the show was claimed by a South Down wether shown by Pennsylvania State College. As reserve grand champion, judges selected a medium wool or Down type wether entered by Oklahoma A. and M. College. The champion Cheviot wether and second-place winner were exhibited by Pennsylvania State College.

Grand championship of carload feeders went to Andrew Anderson, of Encampment, Wyo., whose carload of Hereford feeders also won the championship of that class.

Donald F. Isaacson, of Elizabeth, Colo., carried off championship honors in the class for carloads of Shorthorn feeders. Top honors for the premier load of Aberdeen-Angus feeders went to J. J. Hadley, of North Platte, Neb.

In the Hog Division Rober Amsler, of Rensselaer, Ind., showed the champion Hampshire barrow, the reserve championship going to Oklahoma A. and M. College.

A glistening Aberdeen-Angus, Black of Sunbeam, owned by S. C. Fullerton of Miami, Okla., was crowned grand champion bull of his breed, as well as senior champion.

Reserve senior championship was awarded the Ames Plantation of Grand Junction, Tenn., junior championship of the breed going to J. Garrett Tolan of Pleasant Plains, Ill.

The spotted Poland-China barrow champion ribbon was taken by Oklahoma A. and M. College. The large Yorkshire champion barrow award was taken by Michigan State College.

C. I. O. Strikes At Packing Plant Push Out A. F. of L.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29 (AP)—Federal and State conciliators renewed efforts today to effect a compromise in the Stockyards strike and to prevent extension of the dispute to meat packing plants. They brought the contending parties together for another conference in hopes of breaking the impasse that has halted trading in the livestock market for nine days.

Robert Mythen, Federal Arbiter, said that progress had been made at previous conferences between representatives of the Union Stock Yards Company and the C. I. O. Packing House Workers Union. The demands of the striking C. I. O. Livestock Handlers included a written contract, a closed shop, a check-off, vacations with pay, a basic wage, and overtime pay. Mr. Mythen, designated as spokesman for the conferees, declined to comment on the assertion of a C. I. O. official that the strike would end if the Stockyards management agreed to a written contract and bargained in good faith.

Strike leaders reported that C. I. O. members employed at the Armour & Co. plant made brief strike gestures yesterday after A. F. of L. representatives, whom they identified as organizers, appeared in the packing house. The C. I. O. employees laid aside their tools for short periods in 26 departments, until the rival unionists left the premises. The union claims a membership of 2,500 to 3,000 employees at the Armour plant.

Charles R. Rice, President of the Chicago Livestock Exchange, said that the organization was losing $40,000 a week because of the strike. He asserted, "We are going to insist that a quick solution be reached." The exchange is made up of commission men who buy and sell livestock in the yards.

Canadians Scan Japanese Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The Legislature of British Columbia is being asked by the Conservative Opposition to urge upon the Canadian Government the repeal of its "Gentlemen's Agreement" with Japan which permits limited Japanese immigration into this country.

As soon as this issue was broached in the Assembly Premier T. D. Pattullo at once objected. He urged the Assembly, in the present state of the world and the "precarious position" of the British Empire, not to increase the difficulties of the Canadian and British Governments by any action likely to irritate a friendly foreign power.

The Canadian Government, he said, was well aware of the serious problem of Japanese penetration in British Columbia and did not need to be reminded of it. The Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, is working on a solution of the problem, Mr. Pattullo said, and intended to take further action on it.

This guarded reference by the Provincial Premier, a close friend and political follower of Mr. King, was interpreted as meaning that Canada was moving toward a reduction in the number of Japanese who can enter Canada as immigrants.

Despite Mr. Pattullo's appeal, the Conservatives insisted on pressing a resolution which called for an end of "Oriental immigration." This was declared out of order by the Speaker since the word "Oriental" might cause offense to a foreign power, and a vote of the members sustained the Speaker's ruling. At once the Conservative Party gave notice of a new motion which seeks to avoid the objection raised by the Speaker and which may go to a vote shortly. It calls specifically for the abrogation of the immigration agreement with Japan.

Both the major political parties here have adopted as part of their platforms the elimination of Oriental immigration and if the Conservative motion reaches a ballot many Liberals will support it, despite Mr. Pattullo's warnings. The Conservatives, of course, seek to embarrass both Provincial and Federal Governments by championing the policy of ending Oriental immigration.

Income Tax Boost Made in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Increases of 15 per cent in Federal income taxes, 1 per cent in sales taxes, and 11.1 per cent in land taxes have been imposed by the Commonwealth to meet social security and other planned expenditures for the fiscal year 1938-39.

In presenting his 1938-39 budget, Federal Treasurer Richard G. Casey said that this increase of £3,210,000 would leave a surplus of £26,000 after making good the £3,184,000 needed over and above the 1937-38 surplus of £3,494,733.

The Commonwealth has no enemies, the Treasurer said, but it is necessary to impose great burdens on the people in the interests of security.

Canadian Movies Get Briton's Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—At the invitation of the Canadian Government, John Grierson, British Government film expert, has come here to aid in revamping the motion picture output of Canada. The objective of the Government is to tell the story of Canada on the screen in a form of dramatization rather than a lecture. Such films would be used for home distribution as well as for foreign.

It is the opinion of Mr. Grierson that the people of Canada are not aware of what is going on in all parts of their own country and that the new style of movie work should help them. In this respect he thought the theater could be of great use in building up a sense of national unity and breaking down petty provincial prejudices.

The British expert has in mind picturization of Canadian airways, mining, farming, wheat, the Mackenzie River development, and other similar subjects. He will act only in an advisory capacity to Canadian producers. He will remain in Canada for three months.

French Greet Italian Envoy

PARIS, Nov. 29 (AP)—President Lebrun today received Raffaele Guariglia in an official ceremony as the new Ambassador from "The King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia," thus completing the formal resumption of diplomatic relations between France and Italy.

The ceremony marked the first time Italy has been represented in France by an Ambassador since Premier Mussolini recalled his Envoy two years ago in protest against the French refusal to recognize his Ethiopian conquest.

France took the first step toward resuming normal relations in October when it named André Francois-Poncet as Ambassador with credentials recognizing King Victor Emmanuel as Emperor of conquered Ethiopia.

In his formal presentation seech, Signor Guariglia told President Lebrun that the Italians were ready to co-operate for a "rebirth of Europe" and asked for the "understanding and good will" of the French Government in approaching the task.

President Lebrun, recalling the Italian role in the Four-Power Munich Agreement, said the desire for peace corresponded to that of France.

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Woman Refugee Establishes Children's Haven in N. Y. City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While a great many people are talking about what to do about refugees—children in particular—Miss Lotte Kaliski, a young German refugee, has done something about it. Miss Kaliski just quietly pulled her thoughts and her material resources together, and set up a club for children, in West 58th Street, in the True Sisters Clubhouse, which is a center for Jewish fraternal organizations.

Miss Kaliski came to the United States only last August. She is a graduate of Nuremberg University and founded and was principal of a private preparatory school in Berlin. When she had to leave Germany she decided that the work she was doing was sufficiently important to be continued, so she simply transplanted her idea and her ability to carry it into practice. The least impulsive would be quick to agree that there was something almost classic in the timeliness of Miss Kaliski's decision, as world events have been turning in the last fortnight.

Knows Problems

Miss Kaliski shows little of the inner tumult which must have had much to do with crystallizing her course of action. "I understand so well the problems of refugees," she says, simply. "Especially of refugees coming to this country with the most limited funds, who must themselves spend their first few days or weeks in a new, strange country, looking for work on which to subsist, hence have little time to plan carefully for the safety and well being of their children."

A week or so ago two little boys, refugees from Vienna, arrived in New York after crossing the ocean unaccompanied by their parents, due to quota difficulties, and were taken in tow by Miss Kaliski at the School on their arrival. The boys were able to come in under the German quota, due to having been born in Vienna, while their parents, Rumanian born, could not come in. For the present the boys will stay at the school.

Miss Kaliski has found the school authorities of New York City extremely co-operative in such situations, and already the older of the two boys, who is ten, has been admitted to a public school. He can speak only a very little English, but everybody at the children's club pitched in to help him increase his vocabulary so that he would feel less strange on entering school in a strange land.

It is not Miss Kaliski's idea that refugee children should be herded off by themselves. "We want to have an equal number of American children in need of the simple things we have to give and immigrant children," she says, "because I believe that pedagogically it is very unsound to isolate the refugee children from Americans, in either study or play hours. After all, each group has something to give the other.

Help to Others

That the children from abroad have been rejected by their own countries in some cases, or that conditions in their homelands make it impossible for them to survive there, does not mean that they do not possess qualities which can be a contribution to life elsewhere. I have seen a dozen instances in a day of the children from overseas teaching small, valuable lessons, imparting delightful bits of unexpected knowledge, to the children of the land that is new to them. In exchange, I have seen American children pass to the small strangers bits of interesting knowledge which warmed the hearts of the newcomers, made them feel that they were not, after all, forsaken.

"So we try to manage the time the children spend with us so that they learn from each other. They have lessons in handicrafts, music and games. The very small children spend the whole day with us. The older children, their after-school hours. The club is only three weeks old, but already it seems to me to hold much promise of usefulness. We want the children's club to be a permanent thing. Alas, I'm afraid there will be even more need for it—and for others like it—than there is now. We have to do everything very simply. But we are trying, as we work, to apply the Golden Rule. It is a very good rule, and so much misery and unhappiness would be saved if people would, quite simply, observe it."

The children's club is sponsored by the Committee for Self-Help for German Refugees.

How can one help refugee children to become experienced Americans reasonably quickly? Take them window shopping, and to Central Park Zoo. Miss Kaliski has found it, at least, a good beginning.

Bringing Information About Europe

Wide World

William Phillips
Ambassador to Italy

Hugh Wilson
Ambassador to Germany

Marvin McIntyre
Secretary to the President

Mr. McIntyre shown greeting the American envoys to Italy and Germany on their arrival at Warm Springs, Ga. He escorted them to the "Little White House" on Pine Mountain, where they discussed at length with President Roosevelt the relations of this country with Rome and Berlin.

Phillips to Return To Rome; Plans Of Wilson Doubtful

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 29 (AP)—Whether America's relations with Nazi Germany over the European minority question will be improved by resumption of normal diplomatic intercourse in the near future was a question unanswered here today after two lengthy conferences between President Roosevelt and his ambassadors to Germany and Italy.

The only definite news that trickled out of the concluding conference at the "Little White House" was that William Phillips, Ambassador to Italy, whose visit here caused some surprise, would leave Dec. 10 or 14 to return to his post in Rome.

Hugh R. Wilson, Ambassador to Germany summoned home for consultation, told reporters he was "going to work in Washington for some time; I don't know how long."

"I've got certain jobs there to do," he said. He objected to the word "indefinitely" to describe the length of his stay in Washington, although whether this hesitation was for diplomatic reasons or to indicate an early return to Berlin was not made plain.

The President made no statement regarding his two-hour meeting Nov. 28 and his four-hour conference with the two ranking diplomats Nov. 27. It was not known whether he would have anything more than a general informal statement at his press conference.

With his international talks cleaned up for the time being, the Chief Executive turned to domestic problems. He arranged to confer in his Pine Mountain cottage with Marvin Jones (D) of Texas, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, presumably on the farm question.

Hull Puts Landon On Peace Committee

ABOARD SANTA CLARA EN ROUTE TO LIMA, PERU (AP)—Alf. M. Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, embarked Nov. 29 on his first special assignment as a United States delegate to the Pan-American Conference.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State and head of the delegation, chose Mr. Landon as a member of a committee to study ways of strengthening inter-American peace machinery at the Lima, Peru, meeting.

The committee was one of eight appointed by the Secretary Nov. 28 at the first full meeting of the delegation en route.

Stronger peace machinery will be one of the foremost objectives of the delegation. Present agreements provide for consultation in event of external aggression and for arbitration of inter-American disputes.

Mexico Takes Steps to Settle Land Claims of U. S. Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Arbitration of claims of United States citizens against the Mexican Government for an estimated $10,000,000 will begin on Dec. 1, according to authoritative sources here. The claims are for land belonging to Americans and expropriated by the Mexican Government in the enactment of its Agrarian Law providing for land division.

No similarity between the agrarian settlement and a future solution to the oil controversy is seen here since different principles were involved in the two expropriations. This information contradicts published reports that the two settlements will be linked.

Agrarian expropriations were based upon a changed legal system within the country, through the adoption of a new constitution in 1917, and effected a general change in property ownership throughout the nation. Benefits deriving from the land divisions have been expressly for Mexican citizens, particularly for the later generations, it is pointed out.

Provides for Pay

Mexico holds that no international law is involved forcing the Government to pay for such expropriations, but that payment is being negotiated for the property of foreigners because the Mexican constitution provides for such compensation.

The expropriation of foreign oil properties, valued at $400,000,000, is based upon a different legal principle, Mexican authorities hold. It was a nationalization of specific alien properties, by which the Government enriches itself, and must be paid for to fulfill both moral and legal obligations.

No concrete discussions on the oil settlement have yet been opened, and it is probable that they will be postponed for some months, pending the final legal decisions in Mexican courts. The companies' appeal against the expropriation law is now before the Supreme Court and it is unofficially announced that a ruling will not be made before March.

The joint commission for the settlement of the agrarian claims is composed of Lawrence Lawson, representing the United States, and Gustavo P. Serrano, representing Mexico. Both men have worked together previously on the International Boundary Commission and since their relationship has been most cordial it is anticipated here that the agrarian settlements will be made without friction.

Tax Value Basis

The tax value of the affected lands will be used as the basis for determining claims, it is reported. In cases where this is not clear, other bases will be used. Among these is the census compiled by the Mexican Government in 1930 for the evaluation of lands in all sections of the country, which census was made with no relation to possible future claims.

Mexico's total agrarian debt for lands expropriated since 1917 reaches the stupendous sum of 1,000,000,000 pesos, or about $200,000,000, most of which is owing to Mexican nationals whose lands have been divided. Since it is apparent that even a rich nation would have difficulty in paying such a debt, President Cardenas, during the November 20th celebration of the anniversary of the 1910 Revolution, called upon Mexican citizens to renounce their claims against their Government. Such renunciation would, he said, be greeted by the nation as an act of "noble patriotism."

Remaining claims of foreigners, including British, German, Italian, and others, will be submitted to the Congress for settlement, he said. Although such settlement is not immediately anticipated, foreigners with claims are gratified at the reopening of the question and the prospect of a future compensation.

Japanese Forbid Entrance of Jews Into North China

TOKYO, Nov. 29 (AP)—Jewish emigrants from Germany are to be forbidden entry into North China, said a Japanese military announcement from Tientsin today through Domei, the official Japanese news agency. Immigration inspectors are to be notified at once.

The announcement gave as reason that a majority of those now fleeing Germany were "Reds and Communists" and that prohibition was necessary for "maintenance of peace and order."

More than 100 were admitted to Tientsin recently. They said, Domei reported, they were going to Shanghai but instead took refuge in the Italian concession where the Japanese could not question them.

Jews in the British and French concessions at Tientsin formed a relief committee to aid emigrants should they be permitted to enter the Japanese-dominated city.

Jews Look to Roosevelt

BERLIN, Nov. 29 (AP) — Fervent hopes are expressed by leaders of German Jewry that President Roosevelt will be able to persuade the forthcoming Pan-American Conference at Lima, Peru, to take immediate action in behalf of German Jews.

These leaders say immediate action is a compelling necessity. They insist that unless aid comes quickly the tragedy of the Jews will be unspeakable.

Jewish leaders made it plain they felt President Roosevelt must make the first move in their behalf. "Europe is looking to President Roosevelt to make a beginning," one said "Premier Daladier of France, for instance, is willing to take 10,000 Jews into France, provided other countries make their contribution.

"Various British dominions and colonies seem ready for generous action, but again with the stipulation that someone else makes a beginning.

"Thus everywhere there is a willingness to do something provided someone else does his bit first. Energetic action by President Roosevelt at this time would set the machinery in motion."

Land of Opportunity

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—Twenty-eight German-Jewish refugees reached here Nov. 28 viewing America as "a land of opportunity for Jews."

Mrs. Sid I. Kroff, spokesman for the group, declined to answer questions regarding scenes in Munich and Hamburg.

She disclosed, however, that all but 7 per cent of her family's wealth was confiscated by the German Government before permits to leave were granted.

"You can say for us," she continued, "that we feel that America is the land of opportunity for oppressed Jews. There is so much room here that even if all 700,000 of our people in Germany were to enter the United States, it would not be noticed."

Argentine Boycott

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—A mass meeting in Luna Park Nov. 28 heard speakers attack anti-Semitism in Germany and approved resolutions urging a boycott of German products and asking the Argentine Government to keep the country open for refugees.

Jews Till Canadian Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—As the problem of Jewish refugees in European countries engages the attention of the world and evokes wide interest and sympathy, and while dozens of schemes are proposed for the migration of refugees to new lands, attention is directed to the success of Jewish farmers in western Canada, particularly in Saskatchewan, Canada's premier farming Province.

Saskatchewan's experience with Jewish farmers goes far to refute the statement often heard, that Jews fail as farmers and are an urban people. In Saskatchewan today there are 778 Jewish farmers, supporting families totaling 2,400 persons. The Saskatchewan Jewish farm population constitutes 18 per cent of the total Jewish population of the Province. According to Louis Rosenberg, Manager of the Jewish Colonization Association in Regina, only two other countries, Palestine and the Argentine, have a larger percentage of Jews on the farm than western Canada.

Two Main Groups

Jewish farmers are divided into two main groups. The first, 45 per cent of the total number, have settled in Jewish farm colonies. The second, 55 per cent, have settled individually and are scattered about the Province.

First attempt at Jewish farm settlement in western Canada was made in 1882 near Moosomin, in eastern Saskatchewan. The settlers traveled to their new homes by ox-cart and wagon. Twenty-six families arrived at this settlement, subsequently named New Jerusalem. The colony later was abandoned.

In 1888, a number of Jews took up farms near Wapella. The colony still survives, the oldest Jewish farm colony in western Canada.

Forty-seven families came in 1892 to Saskatchewan to settle in the colony founded at Hirsch, named for Baron de Hirsch, Founder of the Jewish Colonization Association. This colony now cultivates 10,000 acres.

Cultivate 14,000 Acres

Settlement of the Lipton colony took place in 1901. Those who stayed on the land are now cultivating 14,000 acres.

At Edenbridge, a group of Lithuanian Jews took up farming in 1906. The colony now has a population of 187, cultivating 5,800 acres. In the same year a group filed on homesteads at Sonnenfeld. The colony now has 217 inhabitants and the acreage cultivated is 12,000 acres.

Five Million Jews Seek New Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Jewish problem, with almost a third of all the Jews of the world seeking to leave their homes, and with no place so far for them to go to, is one of the most disquieting of the new developments of this period of change.

Economic causes, such as trade congestion and over-population only partly explain this unprecedented race discrimination, which centers upon the moves to obliterate the large Jewish population of National Socialist Germany.

Jews throughout the world who are seeking new homes are estimated to number 5,000,000, of which the plight of 2,000,000 is urgent. Of this number, some 700,000 are in Germany, 550,000 as Jewish by faith and 150,000 as Jewish by race. Some 8,000,000 Jews live rather thickly scattered in former Austria, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Northwest Russia, Poland, Rumania, White Russia, and the Ukraine.

All Jews Assessed

Among the steps for ruthless suppression of the Jews in Germany following the vom Rath incident was a 20 per cent assessment of all Jewish wealth in the country, to be paid as a fine. The wealth of the Jews was estimated at $3,200,000,000 for all Germany, including $918,000,000 for Jews in Austria. To cope with the extensive property sales necessary to pay this so-called fine, which has actually been placed at $400,000,000, the Government has opened a special pawn-brokerage office to buy up jewels and other art objects of Jews, many of whom will be compelled to part with treasured heirlooms. Government experts are being appointed as appraisers.

Whether anything would be left to a large number of Jews after paying the "fine" and the flight tax—a 25 per cent impost on the wealth of any person permanently leaving Germany—seemed highly doubtful. What a gold mine the German Government has in the flight tax may be judged from the fact that while the tax brought in only 1,000,000 marks (nominally $400,000) in the year before the National Socialist regime, it yielded 61,000,000 marks in the first four months of 1938 alone.

Meanwhile, repressive decrees against the Jews in Germany are rapidly piling up. A decree of Oct. 17 limited Jewish attorneys to 175—there had up till then been 1,600. Jewish patent attorneys are to be completely barred. Jewish physicians may only attend Jewish patients and are obliged to assure themselves that the patient is Jewish. Jews are allowed no credit and most non-Jewish stores are closed to them. Boycotting activities have forced large numbers of Jewish businesses to sell out at a loss to Aryans. Indigent Jews are debarred from pensions and from gaining relief from any but Jewish relief organizations.

In addition to many other such decrees designed to treat Jews as "subjects of a power conducting war against us," there have been constant round-ups of Jews, arrests, committments to concentration camps and deportations and forced liquidation of property. Some 5,000 deportees, forming part of a group of 14,000 imprisoned and then shipped across the Polish border a month ago, have not been permitted to enter Poland and are fending for themselves as best they can on the border.

So many Jews of German Austria alone want to emigrate to the United States that under the present quota of 600 a month it would take more than nine years to get all the applicants past Ellis Island. At present, however, emigration is being delayed owing to the necessity of each emigrant not only meeting his own obligations, but making up for the failure of any other Jew who has been unable to make his contribution.

Dispatches from Berlin indicate that the German Government has seized all insurance claims in possession of Jews, compelling the Jews themselves to repair damage to synagogues, store windows and losses by looting, and that German insurance companies have presented claims to foreign underwriters for the damages done. It was reported that owing to the peculiar nature of the disorders which caused the damage the foreign companies were finding grounds for refusal to meet the demands.

In Czechoslovakia where anti-Semitism had been resisted by the Government in pre-Munich days, the beginnings of a move against the Jews has already become evident in the resolution of Sokol, the Republic's largest patriotic organization, to expel all Jews who entered the country since 1914. The Slovak press announced forthcoming drastic laws designed to eliminate Jews from government services and restrict their business activities. There are 356,000 Jews in the country. Some 20,000 have been driven back into German Sudetenland.

In Danzig, The 10,000 Jews are receiving similar treatment to those in Germany.

In Poland, The 3,500,000 Jews are subjected to anti-Semitic measures and exclusion from certain trades and professions. Owing to economic congestion the Government has long been seeking colonial outlets for the Jewish population.

Some Relief in Rumania

In Rumania, the 750 Jews found temporary relief from a period of anxiety when the six-weeks-old anti-Semitic Government of Octavian Goga suddenly collapsed last February. Since then an official order allowing Jewish religious education to be continued in secondary schools is welcomed as a sign that there has been no change in the Government's friendly attitude. Nevertheless the steady increase of German influence in the country is giving the Jewish people some concern lest Rumania eventually become a satelite of Germany.

In Hungary, while the 450,000 Jews here have found strong support in statesmen like Count Bethlen, who has pointed out that Hungary owes its industry and banking system largely to the Jews, yet the growing German influence over the country, seen in demonstrations against the Jews since the Czechoslovak crisis, has caused much alarm in Jewish circles.

The British Empire, not having a large Jewish population, had kept on the sidelines of the Jewish problem, only accepting Jews with money or position, while sending 30,000 troops to help keep the gates of Palestine open to them, until the recent outbreak in Germany, since when the London Government has shown some activity in exploring the possibilities of Jewish settlement in Africa and South America.

In Italy, the 58,000 Jews received an unexpected blow when last spring the Fascist Government suddenly announced a campaign against them, although until then there had been no Jewish problem. Recent decrees have excluded Jews from the Government positions and restricted their business and professional activities. The decrees were accompanied by extensive confiscations of funds, which, however, are said to have yielded far less than the Government had anticipated.

In France, as in Italy, the Jewish question has not arisen, until the past 12 months, when there have been attacks by the Royalist press and business interests against Jews in general and Léon Blum, former Jewish Left Front leader, in particular, following intensification of the campaign in Germany. France still, however, has two Jews in the Daladier Cabinet.

Foreign Minister Kanya Quits Budapest Cabinet

BUDAPEST, Nov. 29 (AP)—Koloman de Kanya, Foreign Minister of Hungary for six years, quit yesterday and Admiral Nicholas Horthy, the Regent, directed Premier Bela Imredy to take the portfolio.

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Cornell Names Auto Official As Provost of University

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 29—Heber Wallace Peters of Detroit, Former Vice-President of the Packard Motor Company, has been appointed Provost of Cornell University, with the primary function of co-ordinating efforts to increase the University's financial resources, Dr. Edmund E. Day, President of the University, announced today.

The new Provost will be the executive officer of the Standing Committee on Funds for the Endowed Colleges, recently formed by the Board of Trustees to conduct a sustained program of fund raising. He will not be concerned with the academic functions of the University, but will be available for administrative duties as the need arises, and will correlate activities of his Committee with the work of the Cornellian Council, the alumni fund-raising organization, which for many years has obtained substantial contributions to Cornell's current income and permanent endowment.

Dr. Day emphasized that "the pressing need for such additions to the University's resources as a new library building, a modernized plant for the Engineering College, new indoor sports buildings for both men and women, increased endowment for salaries and research, cannot be fairly questioned, and funds for these and other purposes must be raised without too much delay."

Mr. Peters was with the Packard Company two years when he enlisted in the Army at the outbreak of the World War. He became First Lieutenant in the Thirty-Third Aerial Squadron and was stationed as a training officer in this country.

Since the war he has been associated with the Packard Company and the Cadillac Division of the General Motors Company. Following his retirement in 1936 he has been an investment counselor.

By a Staff Artist

Heber Wallace Peters
Appointed to Cornell University financial post.

Japan Ends 'Have-Not' Day

(Continued from Page 1)

portant Tayeh iron deposits, near Hankow, and added:

"While we are rejoicing over the capture of the Tayeh iron mine, another mine was recently found, containing 1,500,000 tons of ore close to the surface of the earth. It is easy to imagine how much natural wealth will be found elsewhere in China. Henceforth Japan will no longer suffer from an iron shortage."

To Admiral Yonai iron means steel for new battleships to match the growing navies of the United States and Great Britain. To his military colleague, Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, Minister of War, it means more tanks and shells to counterbalance the Soviet preparations on the Amur and the Ussuri.

To Japan's industrialists iron ore from those parts of the Asiatic continent which are under Japanese control and which have been or soon will be brought into the Japanese currency orbit means assured sources of cheap raw material.

Japan's Hopes Summarized

A brief summary of what Japan expects to get as a result of its recent conquests of China, together with its older acquisition of Manchukuo and its still older colony, Korea, would include the following outstanding points:

Iron. Japan wants to produce 23,000,000 tons of pig iron by the conclusion of its Five-Year Plan in 1941. Its present imports of iron ore are largely from the United States and Malaya. Both these sources might be closed in the event of war or the success of a campaign for economic sanctions against Japan. So Japan is counting on the Mozan iron field in North Korea, on the Anshan and newly-discovered Kuangchangling mines in Manchukuo, on the Lungyen deposits, northwest of Peking, and on the recently-captured mines around Tayeh, some 70 miles down the Yangtze River from Hankow. The Tayeh iron fields, which occupy an area of some 220 square miles, were producing between four and five hundred thousand tons of the ore before the outbreak of the war. Optimists here foresee an ultimate production of four or five million tons. Japan has long been interested in the Hanyehping Corporation, which exploited these fields; but China has refused to sanction the turning of the Corporation into a Sino-Japanese mixed company. Now, if one may judge from precedents in other cases, Japan will take over completely the development of the iron mines.

Coal. More than half of China's abundant coal reserves (estimated at over 200,000,000,000 tons) are located in Shansi Province, which is nominally under Japanese occupation. As a result of the mountainous nature of the country and the presence of many Communist military units, well experienced in the methods of irregular warfare, Chinese guerrilla tactics have been more successful in Shansi than anywhere else. If the Japanese can suppress this movement and restore a reasonable measure of order, simultaneously improving railway connections between Shansi and the ports, the Shansi coal will help to solve Japan's growing need for fuel to feed its expanding industries.

Cotton. Hitherto about nine tenths of Japan's raw cotton has been bought in the United States and in British India. Japan's nationalist economists look forward to the day when North China will produce so much cotton that this dependence on foreign sources will be greatly reduced, if it is not altogether eliminated. Here again politics and economics are closely intertwined. The guerrilla movement in Hopei, Shansi, and Shantung Provinces must be crushed before Japan can cajole or coerce the peasants into planting much cotton, since the guerrillas are doing everything to discourage the cultivation of this crop.

Oil. This is the most dubious of China's natural resources. There are rumors of large undeveloped oil deposits in Shensi, but these are only rumors and the Japanese troops have not yet entered Shensi, which is west of Shansi. Prospecting along the border of Manchukuo and North China is said to have yielded favorable results in the neighborhood of Chinchow and Dolonor; but here again positive proof of large oil deposits is lacking. If Japan can make use of the German methods for extracting oil from coal, the large coal reserves of China and Manchukuo should help to solve its oil problem.

Lack of Free Capital

Japan's optimistic reckoning of the economic spoils of conquest leaves out of account, to be sure, a point of considerable importance: the lack of any visible source of free capital with which to develop the resources which have been brought under its control. Its allies, Germany and Italy, can give it little help in this field, although large-scale barter agreements between Germany and the parts of China under Japanese control, with Germany supplying machinery in exchange for Chinese minerals and raw materials, may develop in the future.

While lack of capital is, of course, a serious handicap, one should not underrate the possibilities of the combination of Japanese organizing capacity with Chinese cheap labor. If Chinese irregular resistance can be stamped out, a great economic empire, far exceeding Korea and Manchukuo may grow up in the area which is now frequently called Japan-in-China. Even now Japan is by no means as helpless against foreign boycotts and blockades as some enthusiastic sanctionists would believe.

It has been repeatedly shown that a nation's peacetime production is no fair indication of what it can do in war, when labor and all resources are conscripted. If Japan should become involved in a major war the chances are that it would find means of exploiting those Chinese resources now in its possession which would be most essential for the prosecution of hostilities.

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Gulick's Attack On Schools Stirs La Guardia Retort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—Strong defense of the New York Public School System by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and criticism of its "product" by Dr. Luther H. Gulick featured a meeting last night of the Public Education Association, representing 60 social and welfare organizations.

The meeting, at which dinner was served to 800 persons, followed publication of the report of the Regents' inquiry into the character and cost of public education of this State, of which Dr. Gulick was the Director. The report dealt in detail with errors and omissions of the school system, at the same time reciting many of its good points.

Responsibility for these errors and omissions—where they exist—was placed by Mayor La Guardia in part on State school authorities. Dr. Gulick left them on the doorstep of the city schools.

Mayor Asks Co-operation

The Mayor held, however, that the report was "very good," in that it would stimulate discussion. He said the City wanted to co-operate and needed the support of the State in improving its school system.

What he objected to particularly was Dr. Gulick's criticism of the method of selecting teachers here.

"You talk about the quality of teaching," the Mayor continued. We subscribe fully to the desire to improve it; but when we find a teacher is incompetent and have managed through a complicated procedure to get rid of that teacher, I submit that the local department should have the support of the State Department of Education.

"What happens?

"Every teacher who has been dismissed by us has retained a political lawyer, a member of the Legislature, who appeared before the State Department of Education and that teacher invariably has been reinstated."

Young Makes Denial

Replying to this, Owen D. Young, Chairman of the Committee, said he "would deny on behalf of the State Commissioner and the Board of Regents the influence of any legislator or partisan in for formation of judgment."

The Mayor outlined efforts of the City to "break away from favoritism" in the election of teachers' examiners with the result that "court actions have followed in which the City Administration has been charged with every crime in the penal code."

Among faults of the school system here, Dr. Gulick found that an inflexible curriculum is resulting in the failure of too many children, varying for 5 to 50 per cent.

"Fifty per cent of the children can't be wrong," he asserted. He said there is a tendency to build too large schools, inducing "mass production" and lessening opportunities for character training. Vocational schools should give less attention to specific skills and more to "broad underlying skills, knowledge, and understanding," he held, and the school-leaving age should be changed by requiring pupils who do not find employment to continue in school until they are 18 years old.

Emphasizing that the decision of the inquiry was to look at the product of schools in order to find out how good they are, Dr. Gulick found much room for improvement.

France Controls Services

(Continued from Page 1)

started at once with military occupation of vital centers in the northern industrial region where the strike began.

An infantry regiment took possession of the northeast iron and steel works while another unit occupied the electric power plant at Valenciennes. The occupation was expected to spread through all metal plants which are working on national defense orders in the Valenciennes region.

Some Cases of Sabotage

There were isolated incidents of minor sabotage. Several busses and trucks were halted by pickets who deflated tires or removed wheels.

But the requisition decrees generally were accepted quietly with workers clustering around posters announcing the move. The real test was expected to come tomorrow when the Army attempts to keep public service workers at their posts.

Officers of the National Confederation of War Veterans, who appealed yesterday for compromise, conferred with both Government and Labor leaders but no change in the situation was apparent.

The moderate press published urgent appeals for a last-minute compromise between the Cabinet and leaders of the strike which many feared might lead to civil fighting.

The newspaper La Republique said, "History teaches that it is generally like this that revolutions begin."

"Let us have good will from both sides," pleaded L'Ordre, "before barricades are raised."

L'Oeuvre declared:

"Men of good will must seek a compromise up to the last minute. History tells us in bloody characters what happens when the Republic goes into battle against the masses of the working people."

Mediation Move Minimized

The order to the Army came after Premier Daladier had rejected attempts by war veterans and political parties to mediate between the Government and the labor unions.

The newspaper Le Figaro, which is close to the Premier, declared the possibility of mediation was "very slight."

"The time of interminable discussions between the Government and labor leaders has passed," the paper said.

Labor leaders, as well as the Communists and Socialist leaders, were resolved that the strike must go on as a protest against the financiers and starvation for the little man."

Tungsten Areas Taken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONG KONG—With Japanese occupation of Kwangtung Province, they are in possession of the world's richest wolfram mines, whose product is an essential ingredient for the manufacture of heavy armament.

Wolfram mines are located along the North River. Other deposits of this ore, necessary for the manufacture of tungsten steel, are also found in southern Kiangsi just across the frontier and in Kwangsi. These are likely to fall into Japanese hands before long.

The Japanese expeditionary force in Kwangtung has now prohibited export of wolfram and is shipping the ore exclusively to Japan.

Scooters Scoot West to East in Scooters

John Francis DeSales **Allen T. Rich**

They hope to cross from San Francisco to New York on these motor-glides in 30 days. The machines have a top speed of 40 miles an hour.

Two Put-Put Across Continent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—"Motor-gliding" from coast to coast is the aim of two young men, who have set out from San Francisco planning to reach New York within 30 days. Bearing messages of good will from the sponsors of the novel trip, the Golden Gate exposition, to country at large, John Francis DeSalles and Allen T. Rich are on their way on "Motor-glides" from Treasure Island, site of the Exposition in 1939, across the continent on their way to the Atlantic Seaboard.

The Motor-glides on which Messrs. DeSalles and Rich are making the journey really look like "scooter-bikes" with motors on them. Their top speed is 40 miles per hour, and the two hope to average about 150 miles a day for the 30 days. Their tires will be serviced by the dealers of the General Tire Company, who are the men's hosts across the nation.

Mr. DeSalles, when not gliding here and there, is an actor by profession, having appeared in many prominent Broadway successes, as well as trying his hand at radio and movies.

Mr. Rich was a sales and test engineer, previous to a recent interest in acting and "gliding."

Labor Conciliation Wins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—Conciliation is seen as having won a major victory in this city as representatives of the Transport Workers' Union, headed by John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Thomas E. Murray, Jr., receiver for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, agreed to extend the present wage scales for the company's subway and elevated employees from Jan. 1 to March 31.

The agreement, reached yesterday, was in the expectation that under the new transit unification amendment to the State Constitution New York City will have taken over the I. R. T. before the end of next March, and that the union can then bargain with the Fiorello H. La Guardia Administration. The union had previously asked for pay increases, while Mr. Murray held that the company's financial condition justified wage cuts.

Both sides voiced satisfaction with the agreement and with the manner in which it had been brought about. Union spokesmen declared that the extension of the present wage scales "demonstrated that recognition of the right of the transit workers to genuine collective bargaining through the union of their choice is the best guarantee of the preservation of peace and harmony on the transit lines of our city."

It is held possible, however, that future agreements between the union and the city may not be so easily made, since John Delaney, Chairman of the Board of Transportation, has thus far opposed unionization of the city-owned and operated lines.

At the same time, Mr. Lewis gave definite indication that the anticipated incorporation of the 35,000 members of the C. I. O. Transit Union in the city-owned system would be the signal for a resolute unionization drive.

'It is our reasonable expectation that the full assistance of the C. I. O. and myself will be available to the local union to settle all organization problems that arise out of transit unification," he declared.

The present rate of pay on the I. R. T. is 93 cents an hour for motormen, and 61 cents an hour for ticket agents, porters and guards.

Negotiations between the union and the management of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit Corporation are scheduled for this afternoon. Mr. Lewis indicated he would not attend the meeting.

Jewish Assassin's Relatives Jailed

PARIS, Nov 29. (AP)—The aunt and uncle of Herschel Grynszpan, whose assassination of Ernst vom Rath brought down the Nazi wrath on the Jews in Germany, today were sentenced to four months' imprisonment and fined 100 francs ($2.60) each in a Paris police court.

The elderly couple, Abraham and Chana Grynszpan, were convicted of having given asylum to their 17-year-old nephew in their small tailor shop, after he had been ordered expelled from France as an undesirable alien.

Sacramento Has Flood Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Accuracy and speed of river-level forecasts in this area have been increased by the installation of six new rain gauge stations in the Sacramento Valley, according to Meteorologist E. H. Fletcher.

The stations, to warn farmers of flood danger, will telegraph reports in times of heavy rains from Downieville, Feather Falls, Butte Meadows, Dunsmuir, Stony Ford, and Riverton.

U. S. and 'New Order' in Asia

TOKYO, Nov. 29 (AP)—Kensuke Horinouchi, new Ambassador to the United States, said today on the eve of his departure for Washington that the "new order" in Eastern Asia holds "no threat for American interests either in the present or future."

"This appears to be a serious problem standing between the United States and Japan," he declared. "Actually, it is not serious at all. I intend to prove to Americans that co-operation between the United States and Japan today holds greater potentialities than ever in history."

Asked to give his ideas as to how this could be accomplished, he said:

"I am no believer in theoretical arguments. All I can say is that I am positive the work will be done."

The Ambassador said he realized it would not be easy for him to "promote cordiality" between Japan and the United States, but that he had "great faith in the natural willingness of Americans to be convinced by facts."

"I do not believe the present attitude of Americans toward Japan results from any intrinsic dislike," he asserted. "Therefore, the obvious thing to do is lay the cards on the table and let them see the entire situation."

Mr. Horinouchi recalled his previous experience as Consul General in New York and Counselor of Embassy in Washington, and said he had found Americans "invariably ready to listen to facts and form their judgments thereon."

At present, he said, Americans "are not fully informed respecting the Orient."

Increase Urged In U. S. Attaches In South America

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—The War Department will ask Congress, it was learned today, to double the number of United States military attaches in South America.

The action will provide another link in Inter-American protective bonds. It follows a steady increase in Latin American military and aviation attaches in Washington, and in the number of special military and naval missions being sent from the United States to neighboring republics.

Because of lack of funds, the War Department now maintains only six military attaches below the Rio Grande. They are on duty at the Embassies and Legations in Argentina, Cuba, Mexico, Brazil, Chile and Costa Rica.

Wide Territory

Some of these attaches are accredited to four or five countries, often widely scattered. They have little opportunity to remain long in any one place and thus familiarize themselves with military work in those countries.

The War Department wants to increase the number of attaches so that no single officer will have to visit more than two countries.

A special mission of military and naval officers will leave soon for Colombia to advise that nation's War Department on defense problems. Requests from some other countries are expected to be granted soon.

Similar missions now are on duty in Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Haiti, and Guatemala. Two Argentine naval officers are taking advanced courses at the Annapolis Naval Academy, and two Brazilian officers are receiving training at the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla.

In Training in U. S.

Three Ecuadorens attend West Point, and a Nicaraguan is receiving training at Randolph Field. Numerous Cubans have received military or naval training here in the past.

Officials expect the new military attaches, if Congress approves the funds, will offset various proposals by German and Italian military departments to send missions to Latin American Republics. Such moves often are followed by sale or barter of European military or aviation equipment to those countries.

American armament sales, particularly of aviation equipment, fell off in Latin America after the 1934 munitions inquiry, and only recently have shown improvement. This has led to renewed Latin-American demand for United States advisers.

A request of Brazil to lease several over-age American destroyers for training purposes has been pending for well over a year, and there were some predictions it may be revived. The original proposal was opposed by Argentina.

Airliner Smashed In Beach Landing

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29 (AP)—A luxury airliner was smashed to pieces on a rocky ocean beach near here today after it had fought an 84-mile-an-hour wind en route from Seattle to Oakland, and finally was forced down on the rough sea when its fuel tanks ran dry.

The fate of the seven persons aboard the United Air Lines 14-passenger "Skylounge" was unknown several hours later. Huge waves had carried the craft rapidly to the rocky shore.

Two figures later were sighted on the beach by coast guardsmen and keeper at the Point Reyes lighthouse, who believed at least two aboard the plane escaped.

Pilot Charles Stead of Seattle radioed about 2:30 a. m. that he was in trouble, but still knew where he was because the radio beam was functioning to guide him to Oakland. He said, however, he had only 20 gallons of gasoline left, enough for five minutes' flight, and would alight on the ocean with "wheels up," or in retracted position to insure as much safety as possible.

Passengers aboard the twin-engined plane were: H. L. Shonts, San Jose, Calif.; J. B. Hefelbower, San Francisco; Philip Hart, Portland, Ore., and Isadore R. Edelstein, Los Angeles.

The co-pilot was Lloyd Jones, Seattle, and the stewardess was Frona "Bobbie" Clay of Alameda, Calif.

Pilot Stead, a veteran war-time flier who at one time was a sensational barnstorming aviator, took off from Seattle at 8:30 last night.

Savings for Safe Drivers Set at $2,000,000 a Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—Savings of from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 yearly will be achieved by careful drivers under the new schedule of automobile insurance rates, Louis H. Pink, State Superintendent of Insurance, anounced today. The new rates will take effect on Thursday, but will apply in addition to policies written in the State during the preceding two months.

The State Department of Insurance, in inaugurating the new schedules, acted in co-operation with the National Bureau of Casualty and Insurance Underwriters and Mutual Casualty Insurance Rating Bureau. Mr. Pink said the aim was to bring about greater safety on highways and even lower insurance costs in the future.

About 90 per cent of the motorists in the State have qualified as safe drivers and consequently will receive the benefit of reduced insurance premiums, Mr. Pink added.

A driver in New York City, under the new schedule, is required to pay $80.50 for accident liability covering bodily injuries to others and property damage. This compared with $94.50 under the rate now in effect.

Savings in other parts of the State where insurance premiums are not as high will be proportional, Mr. Pink said.

Under the schedule all drivers are classed under one of three headings—Class A drivers who have had no accidents, or one accident resulting only in property damage, will pay the lowest rate; Class B drivers who have had one accident resulting in bodily injury, or in both bodily injury and property damage, will pay 10 per cent more than Class A motorists, while all others, falling in Class C, will pay 15 per cent more than Class A.

Drivers' classifications are computed from their safety record for the first 21 months of the two years preceding the effective date of the policy.

U. S. Sees Naval Policy Upheld by World Events

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29—Naval and State Department quarters here view statements in the German Official Naval Information Journal regarding construction of two Japanese battleships of more than 40,000 tons as confirming the wisdom of American action in forcing abandonment of the treaty restriction on the size of American capital ships.

So far as public information is concerned, there is no absolute factual evidence that Japan is building battleships bigger than 35,000 tons. But rumor to this effect has been current for over two years. It was first given impressive public expression when naval journals in Italy early in 1937 credited Japan with such construction.

The United States and England then addressed inquiries to Tokyo as to whether these reports were true. Japan refused to either deny or confirm the reports. In view of the uncertainty the State Department then took the initiative in obtaining agreement among the signatories of the 1936 naval treaty to lift the battleships size limit from 35,000 to 45,000 tons.

The fact that German sources now assume the reports to be correct is accepted here as confirming the soundness of the rumors long current. As yet there is only one warship in the world which exceeds 35,000 tons. It is the British battle cruiser Hood of 42,000 tons. The post-war naval treaties have all undertaken to fix the top size of battleships at the 35,000 ton figure. The British, French, Italian and German battleships now under construction are all within this limit. The six new U. S. battleships building or projected are also within the 35,000 ton limit.

There is grave danger that Japanese departure from the limit—if true—will cause all participants in the naval race to move into the larger sizes. The U. S. Navy is rushing to completion plans for 45,000-ton battleships. Some time next year it intends to lay the keels for two ships of this type unless by that time Japan either proves it is not building such ships or agrees to stop their construction.

The principal reason the navy did not lay down 45,000 ton battleships this year was that it did not have complete plans. Congress willing, it has every intention of moving into the larger size with the next ships built.

Labor Act Revision Stirs Debate in British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—British Columbia appears now on the eve of a struggle over the rights of capital and labor, as Socialist and Labor members of the Provincial legislature prepare to press for drastic amendments to the existing provincial Labor Arbitration Act.

Dissatisfied with this statute and with the Government's administration of it, the labor movement is seeking to legalize the so-called "quickie" strike, now illegal. The statute provides that no strike may take place until conciliation and arbitration have been attempted. This delays strikes for many weeks and thus, according to labor leaders, robs labor of an important weapon—the right to strike without notice in a fashion most likely to embarrass an employer.

The Provincial Government will not consent to any change in the existing system and when the amendment comes up will be ready to present figures to prove that arbitration has prevented many industrial disputes and saved industry here from loss of operating time. The labor situation now is regarded by employers as more stable than before the act was passed and "quickie" strikes made illegal.

A second major demand of organized labor is for an amendment to the Arbitration Act by which labor unions will secure greater recognition and power. At present labor is guaranteed the right of collective bargaining, but not necessarily through unions. If a majority of the workers in any industry requests collective bargaining, the employer must consent and deal with representatives chosen by the workers.

The organized labor movement advocates an amendment by which, if a majority of workers are members of a union, the union leaders may demand collective bargaining at any time without a vote of the workers at large, and the employer would have to consent.

The Government declares this change would strengthen radical labor leadership and lead to industrial strife. Its opposition appears certain to cause the defeat of the amendment, but not until the legislature has debated the large questions of labor policy involved, in the light of recent labor troubles here.

While British Columbia has been singularly free of strikes in the last year, a relatively small labor dispute at Blubber Bay, between a lime company and its workers, has dragged on for many months and produced spasmodic outbreaks of violence. Many criminal charges are pending against workers and against police officers who fought with them.

Behind all this is the Government's belief that radical labor movements have chosen British Columbia as a new battleground and that the Blubber Bay strike is a spearhead of an attempt to organize British Columbia labor under more radical leadership. This union leaders flatly deny, and charge the Government with breaking the principles of its own laws in an effort to assist capital against labor. All these views will come to the surface during debate in the legislature.

Reported Increase in Ogden Of Picnicking and Camping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Picnicking and camping is on the increase here. Reports for the past summer show that approximately 18,000 more persons used forest service camping and picnic areas in the Ogden district than last year. This year's total was 53,824 persons for the seven recreational areas within 43 miles of here. Largest picnic party of the year was a family reunion attended by 1,128 members.

'Silver Shirt' Riot

CHICAGO (AP)—Four persons were injured and nine were arrested at a riotous meeting Nov. 28 of an organization known as the Silver Shirt Legion of America. A crowd estimated at 100 by Policeman Charles Stanberger was attending the meeting at a West Side hall when the place was stormed by intruders numbering 75 to 100. Opponents of the organization charged it was avowedly pro-Nazi and anti-Semitic.

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Airports Become Pressing Problem for Cities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago's recent approval of an ordinance calling for payment of $800,000 to remove railroad tracks which bisect the municipal airport, spotlights a problem facing most cities—that of determining how much they can afford to spend on landing fields. When such fields serve not only the citizens of the municipality but also interstate commerce and the national defense as well, how shall expenses be shared?

This question and others like it are considered in a study made jointly by the American Society of Planning Officials and the American Municipal Association recently published there. In "The Airport Dilemma," the co-authors of this study, Walter H. Blucher and Clifford W. Ham, declare there is urgent need of a co-ordinated national plan for airports. Such a plan, they say, would help a city to determine whether it needs a big landing field with area large enough to accommodate the planes of tomorrow, or whether it can be adequately served by a smaller field sufficient for the smaller planes of "feeder lines," which would connect it with the larger airports on main routes.

"There is but one answer to the airport dilemma," these writers say. "That is planned airport development—national, state and local." A survey of existing airports and recommendations for possible Federal assistance, called for by the new Civil Aeronautics Act, promises to set the stage for such planning, they note hopefully.

Keep Up With Joneses

Up to now, they say, many cities have spent extravagantly for airports because there has been lack of co-ordinated planning. In many cases, they declare, cities built bigger airports than they needed simply "to keep up with the municipal Joneses."

"Neighbor City has a big airport; certainly Our Town cannot let Neighbor City get ahead of us," has been the municipal reasoning. Perhaps Our Town needed street paving and a water filtration plant much more than an airport, but aviation had fired the imagination and

News in Aviation

voters were more willing to vote bonds for a flying field than for the more prosaic public works.

Chicago, however, can hardly be included among cities that scrimp on necessities to "keep up with the Joneses" in airport luxury. It is a center of air transportation, and needs a big airport. Twenty-seven per cent of the air-line business of the Nation, it is estimated, either originates or clears through there.

Because of the importance of its airport to national air transportation, Chicago has received considerable aid in development of its landing field. In addition to an investment of about $800,000 by the city, and the city's annual rental payments of about $15,000 for the land, the Federal Government has put in $5,000,000 worth of WPA labor, and commercial air lines are said to have invested about $1,000,000 in the field. With the $800,000 appropriated for the removal of tracks, this means about $7,800,000 has been spent on airport development here exclusive of land rental and three interested groups have participated.

$100,000 Upkeep

But Chicago, along with most of the 763 other cities that operated airports the first of this year, is concerned about paying for the upkeep of its field. Airports rarely are self-supporting and the Chicago field is no exception. The city is said to be spending about $100,000 a year in upkeep. The City Council Committee on the Airport is considering the possibility of finding new sources of income from new types of airport fees.

Authors of "The Airport Dilemma" hold this a reasonable course.

"While it is certainly to be hoped," they write, "that Federal and State financial assistance will be available, municipalities can hardly expect that the full cost of construction, extension, operation, and maintenance will be met by Federal and State funds.

"For this reason it is desirable that cities redouble efforts to secure added local revenues, where possible, to help pay airport deficits.

"While a small deficit is no cause for concern, experience has shown that losses have a habit of mounting. All other things being equal, airports should be self-supporting if reasonable methods can make them so." (The report finds that in 1936 the income of 361 airports was $900,000 less than their cost, although considerable income was derived from fees for landing, hangar storage, sale of gasoline, and so on.)

Fees May Pay Costs

"Perhaps the largest source of potential revenue, still undeveloped by many airports," the study continues, "is service charges and fees of various kinds. A few American airports, notably at Newark, N. J., have begun to obtain considerable revenue from such charges."

European and English practices in this regard are cited by the writers. Among them is the use of the airport as a municipal recreation center.

"European airports include hotels, restaurants, swimming pools, skating of these facilities are built by the cities and leased to air lines or other organizations."

Aviation Brevities

Johnny Crowell, Charlotte, N. C., veteran pilot, recently made a world's record of four outside loops within 55 seconds. His feat was officially checked for a record.

Doubling of the present air service between Montreal and New York as a possible preparation for the trans-Atlantic service is under negotiation by the Dominion and American postal authorities, the Canadian Press says.

New Trade Pacts Are Viewed With Suspicion in Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Although most sections of the United States have welcomed the new trade pact between Great Britain, Canada and the United States, at least two productive units of the northwest feel the pact has handicapped them. The primary objector is the lumber trade, which is of the opinion Canadian lumber obtained tariff reductions against which American mills cannot compete. This was claimed specifically in the shingle industry.

Similarly fruit and wheat growers were of the opinion that the reductions in tariff on their produce shipped to the United Kingdom was not sufficient to permit favorable competition with foreign producers. It was equally significant that many growers in the wheat and fruit belts, and manufacturers of lumber in various classifications, refused to comment on the pact until they had had further opportunity to study the provisions outlined. A few of the wheat and fruit men assumed the view that an opportunity presented itself by which this country might regain a part, at least, of the markets of the United Kingdom.

From Portland, Leslie M. Scott, President of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, assumed a mixed viewpoint. Relative to the effect of the pact on lumber he believed "we have 'traded off our shirt.'" He also was of the opinion that the program might endanger, to some extent, the new flax industry just beginning in Oregon. Aside from those possibilities he was of the opinion that the export fruit and wheat trade would benefit from the agreement.

Lumbermen, generally, expressed the view that the removal of the importation quota on Canadian hemlock and fir would offer a serious threat to the mills of the northwest in the event of a prospective building boom. Likewise, it was held that the granting of a reduction in duty on American "softwoods" shipped to the British Isles was "little more than a gesture." It still would not permit mills of the northwest to compete in the foreign market with lumber produced in Canadian mills under lower production costs and shipped duty free, they argued.

When the Chicago grain market failed to respond favorably to the signing of the pact grain men, in many cases, believed that to be an unfavorable indication. A few pointed out that the market's failure to drop as a result of the agreement becoming effective was indicative of possibilities through the set-up.

Fruit men were loath to accept the situation completely. They pointed out the reduction offered on fruit was no reduction, actually, because the tariff on fresh pears and apples was offset by the drop in the British pound. At that rate the tariff in England remains the same, they insist, at 30 cents a box, while Canadian fruit enters duty free in competition.

The one thing that is causing almost as much comment as the pact itself is the situation raised by the two principal farm organizations, the Grange and the Farm Bureau Federation. The organizations took exactly opposite positions on the pact and its ultimate results on agriculture in the northwest, especially where wheat and fruit are concerned.

warehouse, pack, inspect, strap and load a box of apples for export; 13 cents more will transport it to a Pacific Coast port and place it on board ship. The average freighter requires from 40 to 45 days including stops en route to make the long journey down the coast, through the Panama Canal and across the Atlantic, some 4,500 miles in all.

For this service ocean lines receive 82½ cents. Three cents additional pays for marine insurance. Charges for landing, handling, auctioning, etc., total some 37 cents. The reduced duty of 30 cents completes the cost which a summing up shows to be 2.65. This final figure is very close to the present average market price for northwestern boxed apples in England.

It is these figures on costs and market that local shippers present when maintaining their position that the tariff is still too high for normal movement of fruit.

Nevada Industries Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev.—Two major Nevada industries, mining and livestock, are expected to profit by the trade agreements recently made between the United States, Great Britain and Canada.

Nevada has been one of the most important sources of strategic minerals and metals necessary for wartime consumption. Among the strategic metals listed were antimony, chromium, manganese, tungsten, platinum, mercury, mica, nickel and tin. Nevada can supply all these except mica and chromium; and it is expected that the agreement will open an enormous market for "raw materials" not needed for domestic consumption.

Under the agreements recently signed, the United States will receive concessions on numerous products, nearly all of which require minerals produced in Nevada. Therefore, new markets will be opened to Nevada minerals through increased exports to Great Britain and Canada.

The agreement provides for the removal of a duty of six cents a bushel on wheat; and the duty on potatoes was also lowered. Both of these products are grown extensively in Nevada.

New Amish School Ends Long Fight

LANCASTER, Pa. —Pennsylvania's picturesque Amish, their fight won against modern schools, on Nov. 28 sent their children back to the first classes in their own building.

Thirty of their youngsters, with bowl-shaped haircuts just like the oldsters, rode in horse-drawn sleds and typical Amish wagons through deep snow to the opening of the one-room country school that a special act of the State Legislature gave the "plain people" the right to operate.

Beginning of classes in the old Horseshoe Pike School marked the end of the sect's two-year fight against sending their children to a modern consolidated school.

Yakima Valley Fruit Exporters Are Skeptical

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YAKIMA, Wash. — Exports of pears and apples from the Yakima Valley to Great Britain will not be materially increased by the new reductions in the tariff, think local shippers. While the new reciprocal trade agreements are thought to be a step in the right direction, it is pointed out that the reduction in the duty from 45 to 30 cents still leaves a prohibitive amount.

In this valley of irrigation it costs at least one dollar to grow, harvest,

South Carolina Plans Pension Program Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Gov.-Elect Burnet R. Maybank is planning to undertake "a complete study" of South Carolina's welfare program before assuming office next January, according to State Welfare Director Thomas H. Daniel. Mr. Maybank's object, he said, was to have the pensions "in keeping with many other states."

Mr. Daniel said he received a letter from the Governor-elect requesting "a concise statement of the duties and functions of the Department of Public Welfare, particularly pertaining to the pension system in this State."

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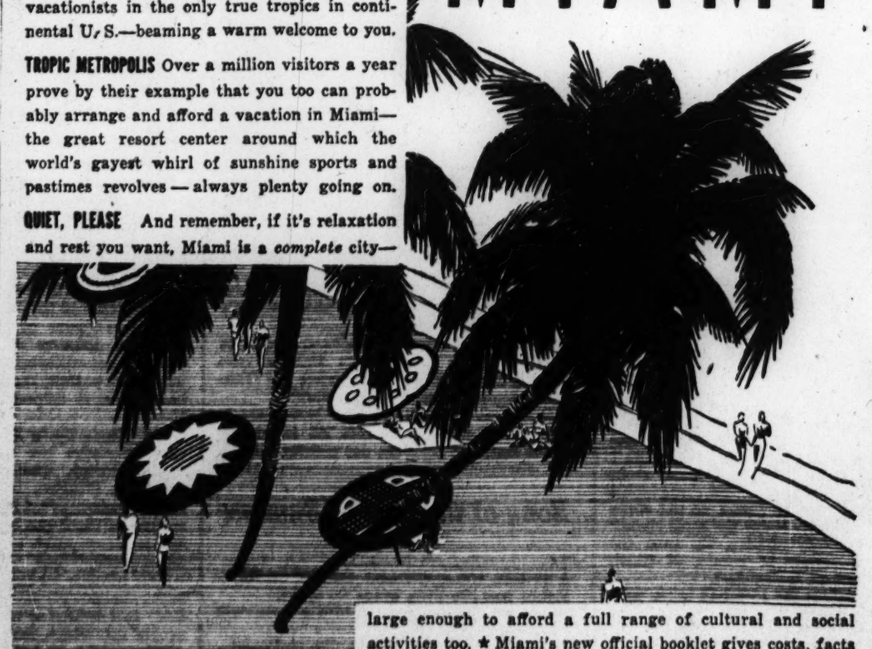
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The Home Forum

"Purple-Robed Hours"

IT was spring, a beguiling day in late February. Spring with budding roses, peach blossoms, jessamine and a hundred other blooms, filled with fragrance and brilliant color. Spring with silvery-gray mist and the salt tang of the sea. Spring with melodious Negro voices crying early vegetables along the streets. With a spring sun that brings out the mellow tones of weathered brick and gay stucco in old Charleston walls.

Here, in this southern land, it is deep spring! At home, in Vermont, still snow ties drifted everywhere! Lakes and streams are asleep under their glittering white pall of ice. Leaf trees are bare and show the graceful lines of their stark bodies. A pang of nostalgia suddenly dims my eyes and catches my throat. The thought of home, the ice-blue beauty of our sky and our hills—Yet—

* * *

"WHERE TO THIS afternoon?" A friend interrupts my musing.

"How about the Bridge—"

"Which bridge?" she asks, naturally. For to leave Charleston in any direction means crossing bridges, old and new, bridges wooden, concrete, steel; drawbridges, suspension bridges, and every other kind. All interesting, all leading to adventure.

Slowly, we drove across the Cooper River Bridge with its soaring arches that remind one of flying buttresses on ancient cathedrals. Down on solid earth again, we still drove in leisurely fashion. Southern roads are rarely congested. Somehow the spirit of leisure pervades all this sunny land.

We passed modest little churches of the Negroes; once white, now a weather-beaten, soft gray, set in small clearings. All were carefully barred and evidently in use. Everywhere along the road, too, back from it in garden patch, vegetables or flowers or both—or set in the middle of clearings in the pines—are the Negro cabins, so integral a part of the Carolina landscape. Cabins with outside chimneys, of brick, of clay mud, or occasionally a length of rusty stovepipe leaning crookedly out of a window-opening. Porches sag, are propped up with anything that comes handy. Windows have lace curtains, torn perhaps, not always clean, but this lace stands for pride and home love. More often than not, an open door shows an immaculately clean interior, table covered with red-checked cloth, open fireplace, a few primitive cooking utensils.

Crude, shiftless, as if any wind might blow them down, yet they are homes, happy homes in great part. Homes with many children, dogs, chickens, always a pig, occasionally a lean cow; not to mention horse or mule. All these are old, all decrepit like the ploughs and carts they draw. Carts, whose wheels wobble in every possible direction, both carts and harness held together in wonderful and fearful ways.

* * *

BY THE ROADSIDES are often makeshift stands displaying basketry, made of the long leaf pine needles, rushes, and reeds. Baskets of intricate pattern and many shapes, beautifully woven, that express distinctly the artistic temperament, the picturesque mind of the Negro.

"We'll stop here—" I decided. We drove up the bank and into the yard. Children of all ages, seven or eight of them, were about. Shy as are most Negro babies, and strangely, pathetically quiet. Back from the road with a little garden bright with daffodils and jonquils, a large strawberry bed in bloom and setting fruit—with rows of cabbages and potatoes well-hoed—was the usual more or less tumble-down cabin. From out its sagging door came a tall man toward us, ragged hat in hand, with a certain dignity of demeanor.

"What can I do for you, ladies?"—in the well-modulated, low voice of the southern Negro. "Baskets—oh, yes—Just look them over. Take your time. I make them nights and rainy days. My wife she works at the Fort Sumter Hotel. You know, on the Battery, where you see the old Fort out in the Harbor. I look after the garden and the young ones."

All this in fluent English in answer to my questions.

"Oh, yes, she comes home nights and cooks our victuals. She's a good wife, the best—"

* * *

WE CHOSE OUR baskets. He showed us how he wove them, with the most primitive of tools, the half of an old shears and a broken kitchen knife. I asked his name. And it was the name of one of the old Charleston families, who once lived in stately plantation homes with great galleries and splendid avenues of live oak and magnolia. Who owned thousands of acres of land and many slaves, and dispensed princely hospitality.

"Yes," he went on with pride. "We belonged to them and they were good to us. My old folks, they didn't have to worry about rice or meal or yams—'bout shoes and flannels and blankets. We were house servants, you know. But they looked after their field hands, too. Those were good days—" he ended with shining eyes.

I paid him for the baskets, while the dear little girls and boys watched, smiling, quiet as mice. Suddenly he looked at me, held my eyes with that inscrutable, far-seeing look of so many of his race. Something bequeathed to him by his African forebears. Something of the soothsayer, something intangible, of the spirit.

"Madam—" he said, in his low-pitched voice that vibrated like a 'cello string. "Madam, you love music, don't you?" I nodded wordlessly. "Would you like me and the children to sing you some Spirituals? This littlest one," he pointed to a child of four or five with fathomless eyes—"he's asked me right since you came, to sing for you. You see, we all sing."

"Oh, how good of you! I'd love it—Please do."

* * *

SO HE GATHERED his flock about him, arranging them carefully. Without a spoken word, all smiling, all looking from him to me with sparkling black eyes—they sang, led by the father's pure baritone. Sang their Spirituals, half wistful, half sensual, wholly heart-stirring as is all folk music. Music that wells deep out of the folk soul, that is of the essence of all human experience. They sang verse after verse, grouped around the shaky stand with its baskets swinging rhythmically back and forth in the soft wind. With their cabin home outlined against the somber pine woods at its back, with smoke lazily curling up out of its baked clay chimney.

Spirituals with their profound religious significance, lovely as the grape-blue sky, consoling as the glowing sun. Spirituals that are not quite of earth. They sang and sang and loved it. We stood enchanted. Our car forgotten. Forgotten the baskets. Forgotten the concrete road that leads to the North—

Silence fell. They stood grouped as they had sung, waiting for me to speak, looking at me expectantly. I cleared my throat. It was dry with emotion. Somehow I saw the Hall of the Holy Grail—heard the pure, young boys' voices in Parsifal, when they float out from the highest arches.

* * *

I FOUND MY VOICE at last. "Oh, thank you, that was wonderful!"

"We like to sing—You do love music—"

The tiny boy, who had wished to sing for us, came shyly close, put his warm little hand into mine, leaned against me.

"Run and pick some daffies for the lady," the father said.

"May I give your children something to buy candy? I asked diffidently.

He bowed and smiled. "Thank you, thank you! But their mother wouldn't like it, I reckon."

Finally he accepted a small gift for his church. He helped us into our car with a gentleness natural to him, handed us our baskets, and stood, hat in hand, surrounded by his children.

"Come back—come back—" they cried, as they waved us away into the radiance of the setting sun.

BERTHA OPPENHEIM

Autumn on the Mall

ONE tower was spinning smoke, and strung a wisp
Across the slivered moon. The air was crisp,
The pavement crisp, but that from leaves, not cold.
A listener might distinguish sound of gold
From sound of red, beyond the reach of light,
If practiced in the traffic-shuttle weaving
Its cloth of gold in Central Park at night.
Yet there was something in the air deceiving—
Something from summer brought with the leaves to ground,
Faint violin voices with a Mozart sound.

CHARLES MALAM

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THE ENGINEER MALLET: *A Pencil Portrait by J. A. D. Ingres.*

ONE of the greatest draughtsmen of all times was Jean-Dominique Ingres (1780-1867), a French painter who has stated his high respect for draughtsmanship in the phrase: "Drawing is the probity of art." Ingres lived at a time when the classical was greatly admired; when artists of all degrees of ability aspired to paint huge canvases of historical scenes, preferably of other times and other races. They did not consider that the things around them in their immediate vicinity were of much artistic merit, and indeed this point of view is not yet outworn. It seems almost impossible for a person to be entirely apart and separate from his times; and Ingres, a distinct individualist, was no exception. Although of much greater ability than most of his contemporaries, he too yearned to do vast historical canvases of a type that we today cannot help considering stodgy and uninteresting, no matter how well they were executed.

It often happens that the lapse of time changes values and perspectives; and the works that Ingres himself considered of no particular importance, but regarded rather as mere "pot-boilers," appear today as among his greatest works—perhaps the finest of their type in any period. These are small pencil portraits on white paper, which Ingres made while he was studying in Rome as a young man and was hard pinched for funds. He had the ability to get a likeness easily, which pleased his sitters and brought many to his studio; but it is doubtful if any realized that they had purchased a true work of art in the tiny pencil portrait for which they paid little. Indeed it is only within the last few years that their great qualities have been recognized.

This drawing, recently acquired by the Art Institute of Chicago, was made in Rome in 1809. It is the portrait of Charles François Mallet, one of Napoleon's engineers, who was distinguished as a builder of bridges. Perhaps that is why he is shown beside the Tiber, with a bridge in the background. It is difficult to realize that a mere pencil was the only means employed to produce such a subtle and satisfying likeness. The drawing is on a piece of paper only about ten inches high. The head is executed in great detail, while the cloak is left almost entirely to the imagination. Its merest outlines are shown with only hints of modeling, but all the lines are as firm and clear as if they had been sculptured. This fine simplicity, this knowledge of just where the emphasis should be placed and where details might be omitted to advantage, constitute the outstanding characteristics of Ingres' style. His large canvases often seem barren and dry, but his pencil drawings are vital things.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Those First Actresses

THE actress, as an established element in the theatre, is comparatively modern. The English stage had been a flourishing public institution for something more than a century when, in the first years of the Restoration, veritable women began regularly to replace those lads and beardless men who in Shakespeare's day enacted stage heroines.

There are, to be sure, fleeting glimpses of women acting in England much earlier in the seventeenth century, while boys were regularly playing women's parts. King James spent immense sums on his court revels, and his Queen, Anne, was both actress and manager—no doubt with much professional coaching. In 1625—the first year of the reign of Charles I—there was a merry round of plays acted at Hampton Court at Christmas time. "The demoiselles,"—who, as Doran surmises, were probably the maids of honor—"mean to present a French pastoral wherein the Queen is the principal actress." Thus the first actresses in England were amateurs, and among them were two Queens of the Realm! Henrietta Maria was, of course, French, and it was due to this fact, and to her liking for the stage, that actresses from France came to London—doubtless the first professional actresses to appear there; that was in 1629. The fashion—or rather the obvious advantages—of the acting of women's parts by women appears to have commended itself much earlier on the Continent than in England. "They have now," contemptuously says Prynne,—the author of *Histrio-Mastix* (1633) and the theatre's best hater,—"their female players in Italy and other foreign parts."

The French actresses who came to act at Blackfriars may have pleased their countrywoman, the Queen. But they seem to have had on the whole, a rather hard time. "Glad am I to say," wrote Thomas Brand, another stout Puritan, "they were hissed, hooted, and pippin-pelted from the stage, so that I do not think they will soon be ready to try the same again." Prynne was furiously abusive. He calls the actresses by a variety of names, of which "monsters" is one of the mildest.

But to some extent the idea had taken root, and during the ten years before the closing of the theatres, in 1642, women occasionally replaced the boys and men who passed for heroines. These early actresses were, however, not regularly employed, their names have not come down to us, and it is correct to say that professional English actresses appear for the first time when, in 1660, the theatres were reopened, after their eighteen years' suppression by the Puritans.—From the Appendix of "Heroines of the Modern Stage," by FORREST IZARD. (New York: Sturgis & Walton.)

Remembered Garden

I AM sure it was the garden in which I spent so many hours when I was a boy that created a passion for them which has increased as I have wandered about from country to country. It was a rather grubby affair; it was quite neglected; it hadn't had any care for years. Perhaps it was that which made it so friendly and fragrant. It had none of the snobbism of modern gardens, made over night and crowded with showy, scentless flowers; no Italian formality had ever been attempted in it; there were no Noah's Ark trees and hedges, no perfectly shaved lawns, no swept walks; in fact it wasn't at all a well-groomed garden. And yet it had everything it ought to have had: two grave magnolia trees, always shining with freshly varnished leaves—there was shade for you; heaps and heaps of honeysuckle—there was fragrance, the sweetest kind; a row of hollyhocks, sunflowers, stray adventuring groups of larkspur, poppies everywhere—all this for colour. There were other flowers too—especially zinnias—but they were only guests for the season; the others had always been there and always would be. I had almost forgotten the solitary crepe myrtle bush that stood by the kitchen window. Yes, that was a dear old garden.—From "Living Abroad," by NORVAL RICHARDSON. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Harmony an Individual Attainment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TROUBLOUS times individuals are sometimes prone to be discouraged because of the seeming impossibility of saving the world. This discouragement arises from the false belief that mankind as a whole must be redeemed before the individual can experience the blessings of conformity to God's perfect government.

The Psalmist evidently saw that his own salvation from untoward conditions was not dependent on others' readiness to see good, but rather upon his own trust in God. In his prayer for protection he says (Psalms 17:15), "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness."

Christian Science teaches mankind that trust in God is the way for all. It reiterates what the Bible teaches, namely, that God's creation is now spiritual, perfect, and complete, and that any unhappy sense of existence as material is but the result of misconceptions of God, man, and the universe. These falsities are humanly mental and correctable through spiritual enlightenment. Christian Science brings this enlightenment to mankind by revealing the spiritual import of the Bible, and the divinely scientific knowledge of Truth, the application of which heals erroneous human conditions, such as sin, sickness, and inharmony of every sort.

Individual study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and the other published works of Mary Baker Eddy, awakens the student from the mesmeric and spurious claim that sin, disease, poverty, and strife are the normal and inevitable heritage of mankind. As one learns to know God, he finds good. Better human conditions appear as one becomes more conscious of God as supreme. One finds that through his own corrected thinking he is helping to make a better world.

In her textbook Mrs. Eddy reveals the method of this Science to be Christly, and its healing results certain. On page 342 she has written: "Christian Science awakens the sinner, reclaims the infidel, and raises from the couch of pain the helpless invalid. It speaks to the dumb the words of Truth, and they answer with rejoicing. It causes the deaf to hear, the lame to walk, and the blind to see. Who would be the first to disown the Christliness of good works, when our Master says, 'By their fruits ye shall know them'?"

Jesus knew that salvation will come to mankind as the individuals which comprise human society cultivate holy, uplifting, spiritual thinking. Salvation will come to groups and nations through the right thinking of the individuals comprising them. It does not start with the group or national organization and work down to the individual.

Would not Jesus, who loved mankind more than we can yet understand, have spoken the word that would have healed all the world's ills in a moment if this had been possible? That he did not do this, but that he did consistently teach and heal those individuals who were ready to receive the blessing, indicates clearly that individual spiritual enlightenment is "the way." According to the Scriptures, Jesus shared the understanding of God, which he so fully possessed, with those who were hungering for Truth, and sent his disciples out with definite instructions to seek such as would hearken to their message. This sharing of good brought then, and still brings, health to the sick, supply to the poverty-stricken, and purity to the sinner. His message is for all.

John speaks understandingly of the coming of the truth to the individual, when he says of Christ Jesus (John 1:12), "But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name."

Through the discovery of Mrs. Eddy, who was a devout follower of the Master, the Science of Christ which Jesus demonstrated has been made plain and usable to the whole world. The moment that one is willing to learn of his divine right as a son of God, which this teaching unfolds, he embarks on the demonstration of good—the demonstration of his individual freedom from generally accepted false beliefs of inharmonious conditions of health, morals, circumstances, and surroundings.

The individual ascension above false beliefs is accomplished through refusal to accept as real that which is unlike God, good. Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 197, 198): "Let man abjure a theory that is in opposition to God, recognize God as omnipotent, having all-power; and, placing his trust in this grand Truth, and working from no other Principle, he can neither be sick nor forever a sinner. When wholly governed by the one perfect Mind, man has no sinful thoughts and will have no desire to sin."

Through the study of Christian Science all are enabled to bring their thinking into accord with divine Principle. Thus can the tide of illusory beliefs that floods the world be stemmed. False beliefs about God and His spiritual creation have no inherent power, and this can be demonstrated through Christianly scientific thinking.

To awaken humanity from its false concepts, each must consider the following words by Mrs. Eddy not merely as a statement applicable to his own mental household, but as a definite obligation (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 67): "In the ratio that the testimony of material personal sense ceases, sin diminishes, until the false claim called sin is finally lost for lack of witness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Sea Nocturne

Now the first star of evening
Dips a cool, white wing
In shadowed water
While the moon
With silver floods the murmuring shore.

E. E. L.

L'Harmonie s'acquiert individuellement

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS les périodes de troubles, d'aucuns sont sujets à se décourager parce qu'il semble impossible de sauver le monde. Ce découragement est dû à la fausse croyance que le genre humain dans son ensemble doit être délivré avant que l'individu puisse recueillir les bénédictions dont s'accompagne la conformité au parfait gouvernement de Dieu.

Le Psalmiste savait évidemment qu'il pouvait être sauvé du malheur; que ce salut dépendait non de la promptitude avec laquelle ses semblables acceptaient le bien, mais de sa propre confiance en Dieu. Voici la conclusion d'une de ses prières, par laquelle il invoquait la protection divine (Psaume 17:15): "Mais moi, grâce à ma droiture, je pourrai voir ta face. A mon réveil je me rassasierai de ta vue."

La Science Chrétienne enseigne que tous doivent suivre le chemin de la confiance en Dieu. Elle réitère les enseignements de la Bible; elle dit que la création divine est maintenant même spirituelle, parfaite et complète; que tout pénible sentiment d'une existence tenue pour matérielle a sa source dans des conceptions erronées touchant Dieu, l'homme et l'univers. Ces erreurs humaines sont mentales et peuvent se corriger grâce aux lumières spirituelles. La Science Chrétienne éclaire le genre humain en lui révélant la portée spirituelle de la Bible et la connaissance divinement scientifique de la Vérité; or appliquer cette connaissance guérit les conditions humaines erronées — péché, maladie, inharmonie de tous genres.

S'il étudie le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*), et les autres ouvrages publiés par Mary Baker Eddy, le disciple peut se réveiller de la prétention mesmérique et vaine selon laquelle le péché, la maladie, la pauvreté, les conflits seraient l'inévitable patrimoine, l'héritage normal du genre humain. Apprendre à connaître Dieu, c'est trouver le bien. Les circonstances humaines s'améliorent dans la mesure où l'on prend mieux conscience du fait que Dieu est suprême. Le disciple s'aperçoit alors qu'en corrigeant son propre penser, il aide à rendre le monde meilleur.

Dans son livre de texte, Mrs. Eddy montre que la méthode de cette Science est celle du Christ et que les résultats curatifs en sont certains. Voici ce qu'elle déclare, à la page 342: "La Science Chrétienne réveille le pécheur, rachète l'incroyant, et relève l'impotent de son lit de douleur. Elle dit aux muets des paroles de Vérité et ils répondent avec allégresse. Elle donne l'ouïe aux sourds, fait marcher les boiteux et donne la vue aux aveugles. Qui voudrait le premier nier le caractère Chrétien des bonnes œuvres, puisque notre Maître dit: 'Vous les reconnaîtrez donc à leurs fruits'?"

Jésus savait que le genre humain trouvera le salut quand chaque membre de la grande famille humaine cultivera des pensées saintes, élevées et spirituelles. C'est par le penser juste des individus que le salut viendra pour les groupements et les nations. Il ne s'agit pas d'une transformation collective, partant du groupe ou de l'organisation nationale pour atteindre ensuite les êtres individuels.

Puisque l'amour de Jésus pour le genre humain est encore au-dessus de notre compréhension présente, le Maître n'aurait-il pas, si la chose eût été possible, prononcé les paroles qui auraient promptement guéri tous les maux dont souffre le monde? Au lieu de cela, le Maître avec persévérance enseignait et guérissait les individus prêts à recevoir la bénédiction divine; il n'est donc pas douteux qu'éclairer spirituellement la conscience individuelle représente "le chemin." D'après les Ecritures, Jésus qui comprenait si pleinement la nature divine, faisait part de cette compréhension à ceux qui avaient faim et soif de la Vérité; lorsqu'il envoya ses disciples dans les villes où lui-même devait ensuite aller, il leur donna des instructions précises, leur disant de rechercher les consciences réceptives, prêtes à écouter leur message. Partager ainsi le bien apportait alors et apporte encore aujourd'hui la santé au malade, les ressources au nécessiteux, la pureté au pécheur. Le message du Maître est pour tous les hommes.

L'avènement de la vérité dans la conscience individuelle, voilà ce dont Jean parle avec compréhension lorsqu'il dit au sujet du Christ Jésus (Jean 1:12): "Mais à tous ceux qui l'ont reçu, il leur a donné le droit d'être faits enfants de Dieu; savoir, à ceux qui croient en son nom."

Grâce à la découverte de Mrs. Eddy, fidèle disciple du Maître, la Science du Christ démontrée par Jésus est devenue si lumineuse que le monde entier peut en faire usage. Ces enseignements révèlent nos droits divins en tant que fils de Dieu; et dès que le disciple est prêt à s'instruire de cette vérité, il entreprend la démonstration du bien — il démontre pas à pas qu'il est affranchi des fausses croyances généralement acceptées, de l'inharmonie en ce qui concerne la santé, la moralité, les circonstances et le milieu.

Pour s'élever au-dessus des fausses croyances, il faut refuser de tenir pour réel ce qui est dissemblable à Dieu, au bien. Mrs. Eddy écrit (*Miscellaneous Writings*, pp. 197, 198): "Que l'homme abjure une théorie contraire à Dieu et reconnaisse que Dieu est omnipotent, ayant tout pouvoir; s'il met sa confiance en cette grande Vérité et travaille exclusivement sur ce Principe, l'homme ne peut ni être malade ni continuer toujours à se montrer pécheur. Lorsqu'il est entièrement régi par le seul Entendement parfait, l'homme n'a pas de pensées pécheresses et n'éprouve aucun désir de pécher."

Par l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, tous peuvent mettre leur penser d'accord avec le divin Principe. Ceci arrêterait le flux des croyances illusoires inondant le monde. Les fausses croyances touchant Dieu et Sa création spirituelle n'ont pas de pouvoir inhérent: ce fait est démontrable grâce au penser chrétiennement scientifique.

Pour réveiller les humains de leurs faux concepts, chacun doit voir dans ces paroles de Mrs. Eddy non seulement un énoncé applicable à sa propre conscience, mais une obligation précise (*Rétrospection et Introspection*, p. 67): "Dans la mesure où cesse le témoignage du sens personnel et matériel, le péché diminue jusqu'à ce que la fausse prétention nommée péché soit finalement perdue faute de témoin."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Song at the End of Summer

THE thin and evanescent drift of smoke
Erases now the little words we spoke.
Where we have walked the brittle leaves will blow
And all this summer will be dim and quiet
Under the crisp perfection of the snow.
Over my fingers let your warm hand lie.
Above our head arches the same deep sky.
The words we do not speak are music now
And will be music when the summer bough
Loosens its leaves to any winds that blow
And leans at last like jet above the snow.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1938

Bank Night Ban Urged for All Massachusetts

Head of Business Bureau commends stand taken by Dewing; Start made at Brockton.

Every District Attorney in Massachusetts should duplicate the action of District Attorney Edmund R. Dewing, of Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, and stop the operation of theater "Bank Nights," Kenneth B. Backman, General Manager of the Boston Better Business Bureau, declared today.

Mr. Backman praised highly the threat of Mr. Dewing to prosecute theater owners under the anti-lottery laws, disclosing that it is the first significant move by a major public official of Massachusetts to halt the practice.

The move, announced yesterday afternoon by Mr. Dewing as part of a general anti-gambling drive, brought immediate assurances to the District Attorney from officials of Brockton, Quincy, Needham, and Dedham that operation of weekly "Bank Nights' at motion picture houses in those communities would be discontinued.

Declared Illegal Practice

The "bank night" schemes were termed lotteries, and hence illegal, in a letter sent to every police chief in the two counties by Mr. Dewing. In the letter, the District Attorney declared laws against gambling were not being adequately enforced in some communities and added:

"Unless conditions improve greatly between now and Dec. 15, I shall consider it my duty to take whatever steps may be necessary in effecting the vigorous prosecution of those who persist in violating the law in the manner to which I have referred."

The attack on "bank night" operations brought praise from the Better Business Bureau, because it had issued last September a bulletin terming the scheme a lottery and illegal, and had sent copies of the bulletin to police chiefs, district attorneys and other public officials throughout the State as well as to women's clubs and other civic bodies.

"That is a very good thing to do," said Mr. Backman. "All other district attorneys ought to do the same thing regarding 'Bank Night.'"

Police Chiefs Co-operate

Mr Backman said that since the issuance of the Bureau's bulletin several police chiefs had informed him they would stop the holding of "bank nights" in their towns, but that this was the first instance of a district attorney coming out unequivocally for the suppression of the scheme.

"A district attorney is the proper authority to prosecute 'Bank Night' cases," he declared, "because admittedly the cases are difficult to try and the ordinary police officer is not up in the fine points of the law necessary to prove it is a lottery."

District Attorney Dewing said he based his opinion that "Bank Nights" are lotteries on a decision handed down last year by the Massachusetts Supreme Court in a case which became known as Commonwealth vs. Wall.

Mr. Backman supported this contention and specifically denied a statement, published in a Boston newspaper this morning, that the court had said "Bank Nights" "did not come under the lottery law."

Medford Case Cited

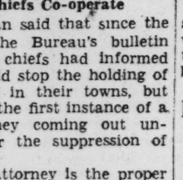
"What happened in the Medford case, which also is known as Commonwealth vs. Wall, is that a jury found it was a lottery and the operator guilty. The operator appealed, taking exception to the Judge's charge to the jury. The exceptions were granted, but not because the scheme was not a lottery, but because of the Judge's charge to the jury.

"As a matter of fact, in that decision, Justice Qua remarked: 'We think the jury could find that the unusual crowds which completely filled the theater on 'Bank Night,' paid to come in partly because they had, or reasonably believed they had, a better chance to win the prize than if they had stayed outside, that they had paid their money in part for that better chance, and that the scheme in actual operation was a lottery.'"

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and threatening, with occasional light snow tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; much colder late Wednesday and at night; moderate to fresh southwest winds, becoming northwest Wednesday.



Maine: Mostly cloudy, probably snow flurries tonight and Wednesday. Colder in north portion late tonight. Much colder Wednesday and Wednesday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow flurries tonight and Wednesday. Colder in north and central portions late tonight. Much colder Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy, probably snow flurries late tonight and Wednesday except on the southeast coast. Much colder Wednesday afternoon and night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, possibly snow flurries in north portion Wednesday, warmer tonight. Much colder Wednesday afternoon and night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast winds becoming strong this afternoon or early tonight and shifting to northwest Wednesday morning. Overcast weather tonight and Wednesday, probably light rain or snow over north portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	25	Minneapolis	28	26
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	42	40
Chicago	36	32	New York	26	22
Denver	34	24	Norfolk	30	28
Helena	22	18	Philadelphia	28	24
Kansas City	46	40	St. Louis	40	38
Los Angeles	62	50	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	80	66	Washington	30	30

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 29
B—Minimum, Nov. 28

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:14 p. m.; height 8.5 feet
Wednesday, 4:50 a. m.; height 8.3 feet
Light all vehicles by 4:43 p. m.

Polar Bears Club New Harvard Group

With all the suddenness and incongruity which makes American collegians frequently amazing, if not delightful, to the public at large, two new clubs have sprung into being at Harvard this week.

First was the blizzard-inspired Polar Bears Club, the initiation, objective, and sole activity of which is swimming in the Charles River these frigid days.

Consternation is expected at Radcliffe and Wellesley today when they hear that Harvard has just formed a Bachelors Club, reported to have a large enrollment.

Two Plead Guilty As 26 Go on Trial In Waterbury Case

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 29 (AP)—Two defendants pleaded guilty today as 26 men, including Lieut. Gov. Frank Hayes, who also is Mayor of Waterbury, went on trial in Superior Court on conspiracy charges, accused of having defrauded this city of more than $1,000,000. Another changed a previous plea of innocent to nolo contendere.

Those pleading guilty were Harry Mackenzie of Bethel, former Fairfield County Republican leader, and Edward G. Levy, a New Haven lawyer. Timothy Horgan, City Hall Superintendent, entered the nolo contendere plea.

Mr. Levy previously had pleaded innocent as did all the other defendants when they were arraigned last July. Mr. Mackenzie had not entered a plea before today.

The grand jury's charges against the two who pleaded guilty involved lobbying services allegedly performed for the city and the alleged authorizing of unnecessary services for high fees.

The grand jury said Mr. Mackenzie and Charles E. Williamson, another defendant, had been paid $58,400 for lobbying at the 1935 and 1937 General Assembly session and that half of this amount was kept by former City Comptroller Daniel J. Leary, another defendant, while Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Williamson divided the balance.

The grand jury said Mr. Levy had been employed in 1930 to attempt to "secure a reduction in electric light and power rates" for the municipality. Between 1930 and 1938, the charges continued, Mr. Levy endorsed checks totaling $126,707 while under contract with the city but "received in fact less than $20,000 and the balance of over $100,000,000 was retained by the Mayor's Secretary, Thomas P. Kelly, for distribution by him to himself and others."

Former Highway Chief Goes on the Stand In Merritt Parkway Case

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 29 (AP)—John H. Macdonald, former State Highway Commissioner, testified today that he had been assured by G. LeRoy Kemp, charged with dividing commissions with real estate brokers representing persons selling land to the State for the $25,000,000 Merritt Parkway, that there was nothing wrong with the transactions. Mr. Macdonald, head of Connecticut's Highway Department for 15 years, resumed the stand in Superior Court immediately after Judge Frank P. McEvoy had denied a motion to dismiss the indictment.

Mr. Macdonald, who resigned his State post under criticism by a special grand jury investigating the super-parkway land deals, said that he questioned Mr. Kemp after the secret body had started its probe. He agreed that he had testified last Wednesday, when first called to the stand, that he had no recollection of asking Mr. Kemp, former State Land Agent, about the highway transactions.

Jobs Insurance Fees by Worker Hotly Debated

Issue is argued — Merit system opposed because it might build up set of unemployables.

Revival of employee contributions to unemployment insurance funds abolished by the last legislature was vigorously commended by capital and as vigorously opposed by representatives of labor at the opening hearing today of the Special Commission appointed by the legislature to study the Unemployment Insurance Law.

Lined up with the proponents of employee contributions as giving the worker a louder voice in the administration and effectiveness of the system were William H. Bixby, personnel supervisor of William Filene's Sons Company; Royal Parkinson, personnel director of the American Optical Company; State Representative Carl A. Woekel from Methuen, and Daniel Bloomfield, Secretary of the Boston Retail Trade Board.

Opposed to employee contributions at this time and against a proposed merit syste mwhich would provide lower payments by employers who do well by their workers under the law, was Ernest E. Johnson, Secretary of the Building Trades Council, and representative of several labor unions. He declared that a merit system would result in a corps of unemployables, blacklisted by employers.

Those in favor of a merit system declared that employment would be stabilized, that employers would be encouraged to keep their help rather than discharge them for purposes of economy under the compensation law and an incentive would be provided for employers to keep their rates down to workers. Mr. Bixby explained that many states already had proven merit systems.

Some of the speakers proposed that the workers contributions be eliminated for five years at least and then brought back into the law without any politics.

Counterfeit Case Defendants Held

Arraigned on charges of conspiracy to pass counterfeit money today before Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Federal District Court were 20 men and women who, according to Assistant United States Attorney Arthur J. B. Cartier, constituted four gangs which have been flooding New England with spurious bills for the past six months. Seventeen of them pleaded not guilty and three guilty.

They were held in a total of $55,000 in bail ranging from $1,000 to $10,000 each.

According to Judge McLellan there were "enough defendants to make up Cataline's conspiracy."

G. E. Official Reports Business Improving

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Nov. 29 (AP)—Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-President of the General Electric Company, today said that business conditions throughout the country were improving, but "not as rapidly as generally believed."

He said, in an interview, that the Pittsfield General Electric Plant would be used for manufacturing arms "in case of war" and that it would be "an important factor in the plan of the Government to prepare for adequate power."

Speakership Contest Shifts With Aiken's Naming of Judge

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 29—Appointment of Orrin B. Hughes, Brattleboro attorney, to be a judge of the Superior Court, may directly affect the pending contest for the Speakership, when the General Assembly convenes in January. Governor Aiken's selection, which was announced Saturday, State House observers point out, removes a strong potential candidate for the post of presiding officer of the lower House, and may cause several new faces to be injected into the picture.

Judge Hughes, they say, would have been a formidable opponent in a three-way election fight with Representative F. Ray Kezer of Chelsea and Oscar B. Shepard of Hardwick, who have already announced their candidacies for the Speakership. While the Brattleboro man had not yet committed himself on the matter, a Windham County group had put forward his name; and had he not been elected to the Superior Court bench, observers believe his candidacy would have been certain.

Possibility of a three-way contest for the post of presiding officer, however, still looms. Those close to Loren A. Pierce, representative from Woodstock and Speaker of the House in 1931, are convinced that he will again seek election. His name was also mentioned in connection with the Superior Court seat which Judge Hughes will now occupy.

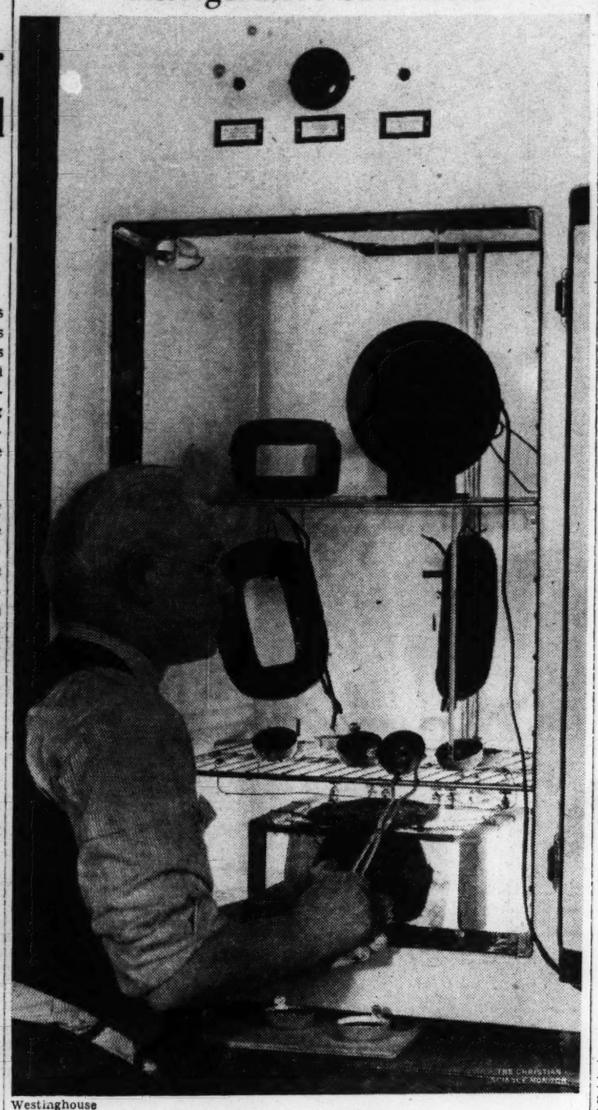
The new judge was educated at Leland and Gray Seminary, Burr and Burton Seminary and the University of Vermont. He located in Brattleboro in 1909, where he has been town grand juror, village attorney, commissioner, State's attorney for Windham County from 1915 to 1917, municipal judge from 1929 to 1930, and member of the House in 1931.

* * *

With the first heavy snowfall of the winter season blanketing the ground, and with icy road conditions prevailing in many sections, the State Highway Department is facing earlier than usual the problem of winter road maintenance. Last winter's maintenance cost the State approximately $400,000, the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Refrigerators Save Heat



Westinghouse

Ice Loses Its Place

Dr. H. C. P. Weber, Westinghouse Research Laboratory chemist, inspects coils of electric refrigerator that has been turned into an oven.

Ice Boxes Prove Excellent Ovens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Experiments in refrigerated heat are being conducted in Westinghouse Research Laboratories—an answer to the question "When is an electric refrigerator a furnace?"

Dr. H. C. P. Weber, a research organic chemist, has need of a spacious "oven" in which to dry out and test various new varnishes and insulations under fairly high temperatures. On the theory that what keeps heat out will also keep it in, he and others have converted a number of discontinued refrigerators into ovens.

The experiment works perfectly, he said. Coils and windings subjected to refrigerator-heat treatment give results comparable to what might be expected in a standard type, more expensive electric oven. Temperature can be automatically regulated to give steady heat over a considerable range.

Should a housewife open it, here's one "ice box" that would greet the opener with a blast of heat instead of the usual chilly waft of ice-cube cold that creeps down and steps on the toes.

Social Workers' Place Explained

Professional social workers have a prominent and permanent role to play in the activities of the country today because of their scientific knowledge and ability of coping quickly and constructively with any distressing condition.

This was stressed forcefully by Miss Hilary Campbell, Editor of Channels, the official publication of the Social Work Publicity Council, at the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work meeting at the Hotel Statler today as she made a plea in defense of the professional social worker and an appeal for greater public understanding of the part played by social work in "helping people out of trouble."

Social workers have long been defending "the freedoms and tolerances which Americans are suddenly finding precious," Miss Campbell declared, "yet are as the whole an unpopular group." The speaker attributed this unpopularity to American impatience toward slow processes of social betterment. "Americans are quick," she said, "to respond to large-scale disaster, but are impatient in dealing with troubles that take a long time to cure. Social workers are often made the target of that impatience.

Quincy to Oppose Help for Boston

The Quincy Chamber of Commerce said today that a fight would be launched to defeat Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's proposed plan before the next Legislature that other cities share in Boston's welfare costs, the tunnel expense and airport costs, if and when the Boston Mayor carried out his proposal.

The Chamber through its Executive Committee and a special committee today prepared a set of resolutions which will be sent to every similar organization throughout the State soliciting their co-operation.

The Legislature will convene in January. Mayor Tobin has publicly stated his belief that Boston's welfare burden being enormous should be borne by other communities more fortunate in having less unemployment.

Ban on Parked Cars

Parking of vehicles has been banned temporarily in the streets of the city from 1 a. m. to 7 a. m., Acting Superintendent John M. Anderson ordered last night. The large force of men employed in snow removal by the Department of Public Works now will be able to clear the streets in the early morning without the interference of parked cars.

Street Clearing Speeded As Mercury Shows Rise

Street Clearing Work Continues

A force of 900 men continued the work of street clearing in Boston—which is costing the city about $60,000, it was estimated by George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works. State Public Works Commissioner William F. Callanan reported that the Commonwealth has spent more than $100,000 on snow removal and sanding of highways, and that 2,000 men and 500 trucks have been employed.

In northern Maine, where a number of hunting parties had been cut off by 10 and 15-foot drifts, bacon, beans, butter and milk continued to drop for them from skies which had lately poured down the imprisoning snow. The provisions were thrown out above beckoning hunters, marooned beside their cabins, from a plane chartered by the State Police and piloted by Donald Mason of Bangor. Another plane, belonging to the Fish and Game Department and piloted by Ned Hutchinson, is bringing back reports of the progress being made in clearing the roads. Flying low over the marooned campers, Mr. Hutchinson said, he could see by the way they "waved and pranced around" that they were well and happy. He gathered that many of them had no desire at all to leave immediately.

A number of New Englanders had entered the woods of New Brunswick and Quebec for the holiday season. Reports indicate that all of them are safe. Those not heard from are believed to be comfortably sheltered, in company with competent guides.

The two snow storms are estimated to have cost New York City about $1,000,000. Today 29,000 men continued with the work of clearing the city's 4,000 miles or so of streets. The cold weather extended far to the south. Even north and central Florida experienced light frosts.

The official forecast issued by the United States Weather Bureau in Boston at noon today, was: cloudy and threatening, with occasional light snow tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; much colder late Wednesday; snow flurries general over Massachusetts late tonight, except on southeast coast.

Gas Rates Hearing To Open on Dec. 13

Proposed increases in rates charged by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company will be the subject of public hearings beginning on Dec. 13, it was announced by the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission today. The Commission also announced that it had suspended the date the new rates are to go into effect, from Dec. 1 to Jan. 1, 1939. They are expected to bring about $1,000,000 additional revenue to the gas distributing concern.

The Consolidated Gas Company filed its first petition to secure approval of the new rates structure last year. It was rejected on a legal technicality involving the giving of a discount for prompt payment of bills—which was ruled to be in the nature of a fine for tardy payment, and so was considered to be illegal.

Meins to Be Chief Saltonstall Aide

The important post of Executive Secretary in the Saltonstall administration will be held by Carroll L. Meins, present Chairman of the Republican State Committee, as the result of the first appointment made by Governor-Elect Leverett Saltonstall who has just returned from a New Hampshire vacation.

Boston School Saving $262,000

Anticipated savings of $262,000 for 1938 in the Boston School Department have been realized as planned, Alexander M. Sullivan, Business Manager, reported today.

These savings over expenditures in 1937 were planned when the 1938 school budget was prepared earlier this year and do not represent any cash surplus, Mr. Sullivan said.

It has been reported that the School Committee had saved $1,014,518 this year over last year, but this figure is in error, acording to the Business Manager.

Of this sum, $751,804 represents the unexpended balance for building and construction, appropriated prior to this year and already contracted for; $224,748 has been saved this year over last in the department of school buildings, as planned, through taking advantage of WPA projects; and the School Committee has saved $37,966 through economies in purchases, Mr. Sullivan explained.

Therefore, there has been a saving this year over last of $262,000, not $1,014,518, Mr. Sullivan stated.

Two Towns Open New Post Offices

Citizens of Lexington and Concord whose post offices have for decades held the status of tenant rather than landlord in a local building, have at last structures devoted exclusively to the handling of their mail.

Previously housed on the lower floor of a building on Waltham Street, Lexington's new $60,000 post office will open for business Thursday in the red-brick structure recently erected on Massachusetts Avenue. Easily accessible, the post office is situated at the easterly end of the business section, near the Town's official buildings which it resembles in color and simplicity of design.

Concord's post office, costing $92,000, is across the street from its old site on Walden Street, and nearer the center of the town. Dedicated tonight, the building will be open next Monday. In celebration of its first post office building, Concord will issue first-day covers, collectors' trophies, with a stamped picture of the new building.

The Lexington post office was dedicated last night, with ceremonies and a banquet sponsored by Charles A. Tracey, Superintendent, and post-office employees. Public inspection preceded the banquet, attended by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers Peter F. Tague, Boston Postmaster: John J. Breslin, Chief Postal Inspector; Archie R. Giroux, Chairman of the Lexington Board of Selectmen, and other national and local celebrities.

A similar program has been arranged for the dedication tonight of the Concord post office, by Postmaster John R. McManus.

Ice-Breaking Operations Open

The Coast Guard set about its first ice-breaking job of the season today—weeks earlier than usual in recent years. A message was received yesterday at its New England headquarters, in the Custom House Tower. It came from the Kennebec River ports and read: "Two United States Army barges frozen in. Ice an inch thick and making fast."

The patrol boat Harriet Lane was dispatched in response to the call, arriving in the Kennebec River today.

Tobin Assails WPA Proposal To Drop Aged

Mayor sees tax increase if workers over 65 are turned over to city old-age assistance.

Unable to give an accurate estimate of how many workers would be affected, or the cost to taxpayers of the City of Boston, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin today expressed surprise over the announcement the WPA planned to lay off workers over 65 years old on a national scale and divert them to local old-age assistance for support.

The Mayor, at his press conference, said he was "surprised to learn" of the plan and expressed dissatisfaction on the score of increasing the taxes here. He pointed out while Federal authorities pay approximately one half of the total budget for old-age assistance and the State one third, the remaining one sixth paid by the City of Boston is appreciable. He said it was his understanding the pay roll layoff will be limited to persons past 65 years of age.

WPA authorities confirmed today's report that this agency is planning to adopt the over-65 layoff in favor of old-age assistance nationally.

Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston head of the WPA, seemed as much in the dark as the Mayor. He said the matter had been brought up for discussion about a month ago, but it was his impression that the plan had been abandoned.

The number of workers who will be laid off, in order that their places may be filled by younger applicants, has not been announced by the WPA office.

Women Oppose State Job Rule In Veterans' Favor

Elimination or modification of veterans' preference in civil service examinations is certain to be an issue in the incoming Massachusetts Legislature, as the result of the tests for State Unemployment Compensation Commission positions of examiners of claims made certain that practically all the 200 jobs would go to veterans.

This system, under which veterans with passing marks of 70 per cent are moved to the head of the eligible lists, has been attacked for the past few years on the ground that it deprives the younger generation of civil service employment. This attack is renewed by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters in a letter sent to John J. Maguire, Massachusetts Commander of the American Legion. The letter was signed by Miss Barbara S. Marx, chairman of the Civil Service Committee of the League.

"The results of the civil service examinations for 200 positions in the State Unemployment Compensation Commission demonstrate once again the urgent need for drastic changes in the law governing veterans preference," the letter reads.

Miss Marx notes that the results of the examinations place 35 disabled veterans and 271 veterans at the head of the list, making it certain that veterans will get all the male positions.

Winthrop Seeks Aid for Railroad

If the Narrow Gauge is to continue to serve the town of Winthrop it will be necessary for the town, the bondholders and the employees of the road to co-operate in a financial program, Sidney Blandford, chairman of the Winthrop Transportation Committee, reported at a town meeting last night. It was indicated that $15,000 will be required to keep the electric line—officially known as the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad—in operation.

It was voted at the meeting to give the committee authority to ask the State Legislature for the necessary authority to appropriate a sum to assist the railway. Under the proposed plan employees would be asked to accept a temporary wage cut.

Maine Artist Turns Crystals Into Brilliant Decorations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine, Nov. 29—A new variety of table decoration—as lasting as the wax flowers of the nineties—has made its appearance in Kennebunkport and is growing in popularity among all-year residents as well as summer visitors.

Crystals of mica, amethyst, quartz, and other Maine minerals are mounted in a moulded base. Some of the colorful groups are displayed without covering, others are shielded by the glass domes which once roofed wax flowers, and still others are used in aquariums.

Miss Mildred Burrage, originator of the idea, is a Kennebunkport artist.

Looking over her studio during a blizzard last February she was struck anew by the brilliant colors of her collection of crystals—and by the possibility of using them in some decorative way. She experimented with bits of rose, violet, and pale yellow quartz, pink, green and black tourmalines, opaque blue and green beryls, and leaves of silvery gray and black mica.

Finally she got out some gesso, molded a base, and placed in it some specimens she thought would combine well in form and color. Two pieces of silver-gray mica with dark centers, tall and irregular of outline, were placed at the back. Then came a crystal of white gypsum (not a Maine mineral), and in the foreground some crystals of white and smoky quartz. The result was striking.

She molded the gesso base to conform with lines of the foreground, painted it in harmonizing shades, and finished it with waterproof wax, thus making a permanent ornament.

Miss Burrage has devised another way of using mica, coral, and shells in the making of undersea scenes. The first requirement is a deep frame which gives a space of several inches between the glass and the picture. The background has seaweeds and anemones of mica; then come actual coral formations, among which mica fishes play, while in the foreground the nautilus and starfish sit upon sea sand. Perspective and coloring make the effect realistic.

New Autos Ordered For Providence Police

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29—With the traffic division of the Providence police handicapped in its drive against road law violators because of crippled automobiles, the Bureau of Police and Fire has ordered 25 new Chevrolets for the department. Chairman Joseph C. Scunzio said that while only two cars were actually caught in the flood and ruined many of the cars have mileage between 50,000 and 90,000 miles and are in bad condition.

The replacements which are arriving now will represent the advance shipment of a total of 45 cars. Ordinarily the police department retires a car after 50,000 miles.

Wage-Hour Offices To Be Opened in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 29—The office of U. S. Senator Theodore Francis Green here announces that a Rhode Island office of the Federal Wage-Hour Administration is to be established here as soon a suitable quarters are found.

It was also learned that Joseph T. Cahir, Chief of the State Division of Labor Relations, and Abraham S. Friedman of Pawtucket, Chief of the Division of Industrial Inspection in the State Department of Labor, are being considered for posts.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"American Landscape," by Elmer Rice, presented by the Playwrights Company. Featuring Charles Waldron. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday. Extended through Nov. 30.

Copley—
"Dr. Faustus," by Christopher Marlowe. Presented by the Federal Theater. Featuring Glenn Wilson, Basil Burwell, Burt Kelsey, and Charles McFarland. 8:30.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
"Drums," starring Sabu and Raymond Massey. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Swing That Cheer," with Tom Brown, Robert Wilcox, Andy Devine and Constance More. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
Newsreel Digest, Disney cartoon, shorts of "Unusual Occupations," "Brother Golfers," etc. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Exeter—
Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." 3:05, 6:10, 9:10. Also "Room Service," with the Marx Brothers and Lucille Ball. 1:45, 4:50, 7:50.

Metropolitan—
"Angels With Dirty Faces," starring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Down on the Farm," featuring the Jones Family, Jed Prouty, and Louise Fazenda. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

B. F. O. Boston—
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," featuring Tyrone Power, Don Ameche, and Alice Faye. 8:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. Also "Four Daughters," with the Lane Sisters and John Garfield. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10.

Tremont—
"Peter Ibbetson," with Gary Cooper and Ann Harding. Also "True Confession," with Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Air Devils," featuring Larry Blake and Dick Purcell. 2:08, 5:15, 8:14. Also "That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 3:26, 6:33, 9:36.

Radio Programs—Page 11

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Ralph Richardson and Edna Best in "South Riding," "Youth Marches On." Also Robert Benchley in "The Courtship of the Newt." Daily, 2:30 and 7:45.

Fine Arts—
Danielle Darrieux, in "Club de Femmes," 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30. Also "March of Time." 2:20, 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Brookline Village—
"Young Fugitives," with Robert Wilcox. 2:10, 5:15, 8:15. Also "Girls' School," featuring Anne Shirley and Ralph Bellamy. 3:55, 6:50, 10.

University—
"Hold That Co-Ed," with John Barrymore and Marjorie Weaver. 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. Also Margaret Lindsay in "Broadway Musketeers." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: Carole Lombard and Fredric March in "Nothing Sacred." Also "Second Honeymoon," with Loretta Young.

Uptown—
"That Certain Age," starring Deanna Durbin. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10. Also "Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," with Joe Penner and June Travis. 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

State and Orpheum—
"Citadel," featuring Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Blondie," with Arthur Lake, Penny Singleton and Larry Simms. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. Both theaters: 1:40, 5, 8:30.

Repertory—
"Fools for Scandal," with Carole Lombard. Also "Over the Wall," featuring John Litel, June Travis, Dick Purcell and George E. Stone. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Suez," starring Tyronne Power, Loretta Young and Annabella. Fenway: 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. Also Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane in "Torchy Gets Her Man." Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Paramount: 11:10, a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Strand—
"Blockade," with Henry Fonda and Madeleine Carroll. Also Harold Lloyd in "Professor Beware." Tomorrow: Bing Crosby and Beatrice Lillie in "Dr. Rhythm." Also "Crime Ring," with Allan Lane and Frances Mercer.

Scollay and Modern—
"Hard to Get," starring Olivia de Havilland and Dick Powell. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Illegal Traffic," with J. Carroll Naish. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:15. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

South Station Theater—
"They're Always Caught," Travelogues, Henry Busse and His Orchestra, "The Great Library Mystery," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusements Page, except on Saturday when they appear in the arts column. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Recital by Camille Girouard, Baritone. Alice Reilly at the piano. 8:30.

Longy School of Music—
Open House concert, Dorothy Horan, contralto, and Garfield Horn, pianist. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events

Fogg Museum—
Lecture on "The Organization of the Outer Space," by Dr. Sigfried Giedion. 8:30.

Chambers Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue—
"Maedchen in Uniform," by Christina Winsloe, presented by the New England Repertory Company. One week only. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Hotel Statler Ballroom—
Second in the series of Boston Morning Musicales. Beniamino Gigli, tenor. Rainaldo Zamboni at the piano. 11 a. m.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Last lecture in the series on Eighteenth Century Painting in France, England, and Venice by William G. Constable, Curator of Paintings at the Museum, 3.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Tapestries by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Expert Skiers to Compete In Boston Garden Tourney

Encouraging the expanding New England winter sports season, the Fourth Annual National Winter Sports Exposition and Tournament will open in Boston Garden Wednesday night and run through next Sunday.

As in past years, a ski hill 85 feet high and 200 feet long will be erected from the Garden eaves to the floor. It will be covered with "snow" made from ice frozen in the Garden's hockey equipment. This chipped ice is very fast and only the most expert skiers can perform on it.

Tomm Murstad of Norway will head a bill of skiers that includes talent from the West Coast, the Rocky Mountains, the Eastern Slopes of New Hampshire, and from Europe.

Fancy skating is always an important part of the Winter Sports Show and this year will be no exception. A new star is to be Alexander Brengle Hurd, speed skater of the Canadian Olympic teams. He was Canada's fastest speed skater from 1932 to 1937 inclusive.

In the 1932 Olympics at Lake Placid he finished second in the 1,500 meters and third in the 500 meters. In 1934 Hurd visited Norway and competed against the leaders there, carrying away the major portion of prizes.

Hurd's barrel-jumping act has been recorded as one of the most difficult ever attempted by a trick skater. Figure skating artists like Miss Mary Jane Halsted of the Toronto Skating Club, Miss Prudance Holbrook, former member of the famous Ottawa Four; the Four New Yorker Ice Mannequins, and Douglas Duffy, the king of comedy figure skaters with his skating partner, will thrill ice carnival followers.

Four of the outstanding snowshoers in North America will show how to cover the ground in those contraptions. Four teams of sled dogs will compete on the snow-covered Garden track.

Adjoining the Garden arena floor in the Exposition Building will be hundreds of exhibits of manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers, displaying the latest models in skis, ski equipment, clothing and other winter sports paraphernalia. The Exposition Hall will be open at 6 o'clock tomorrow night, and every other day of the Exposition from 1 to 11 p. m.

Tow Owners Discuss Boost

A Ski Tow Owners Association has just been formed and from the initial meeting at the Pemigewasset in Plymouth, N. H., certain financial conclusions, up to now not available to the rank and file who buy the ride-up-ski-down tickets, have issued.

Ski tows are dependent on weekend business, a very short season, and wholly unpredictable weather, reports Charles C. Beebe, Jr., of Hollis, N. H., President of Temple Mountain Ski Tow, Inc., and Secretary-Treasurer of the new Association.

Ski tow equipment, the meeting disclosed, varies from $800 to $2,000 and up. "Add to this slope improvement, which runs into money very quickly; and $100 to $300 a week running expenses," notes Mr. Beebe in explaining why prices may be higher this season.

Problem of Costs

"Most of the discussion," Mr. Beebe reports, "centered around the problem of pulling ski tows out of the red and onto a paying basis. To do this it is necessary to raise rates. Most of the operators thought $1 per day and 75 cents after 1 p. m., or a straight rate of $1 at any time in the day would help to bring in the necessary revenue.

"Those in favor of the straight $1 charge argued that any skier who wanted a full day's skiing could get it for $1 if he came early—also why should an operator cut his rates in the afternoon, his busiest time when the hill is most crowded?

"Some operators found it wise to charge either 25 cents or 50 cents for the use of the hill, this charge increasing revenue and decreasing congestion up to a certain extent, thus leaving more room for those skiers who had paid $1 for the use of the rope.

"Another operator had carefully counted the skiers on his tow each day through the season. The ratio of week-end business to week business was 17 to 9. The ratio of Sunday to Saturday was 3 to 1, and the ratio of p. m. to a. m. was 4 to 1.

Week-day Negligible

"In other words, week-day business was negligible: 25 per cent received on Saturday, 75 per cent on Sunday and 60 per cent of the total business received on Sunday afternoon."

"Skiers want good ski service," says Mr. Beebe. "Good service depends on healthy business conditions, which make possible the purchase of good equipment, and money for further development.

Skiers should keep all these things in mind and not be too critical if some tows raise their rates a few cents this winter."

Fred Pabst of Manchester, Vt., is President of the Association; Sherb Graves of Plymouth, N. H., Vice-President; and Mr. Beebe, Secretary-treasurer.

Keep Out Zero and All the Snow!

These smart, comfortable ski mitts have waterproofed sailcloth palms and water-repellent, gabardine backs. Worn over woolen gloves or mittens. Grand for all winter sports wear. Navy, seal brown or beige-tan backs. Sizes for men, youths and women. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price per pair $1

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Pack more skiing into daylight hours. A safe, scenic, eight-minute ride takes you to the mountain top . . . to trails and practice slopes for all grades of skiers. Cannon Mountain Trail (intermediate) and Richard Taft Trail (expert), each two miles long, end conveniently for repeated up-trips. Valley and Mountain Stations offer warmth, shelter, and refreshment.

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N. H. Aerial Tramway Commission

Roland E. Peabody, Managing Dir.

Skis . . . . .

CROSWOLD COOP	R. T. H.	$15.00
ATTENHOFFER	R. T. H.	18.95
TANGVALD	R. T. H.	21.00

Specially Priced Ski Combination

includes Skis—Boots—Bindings and Poles

Flat top hickory Skis—Ski Sport Boots—Touring Binding attached—Tonkin Poles. Our Total Retail Value $17.95. For **$15.50**

Flat top hickory Skis—Bass leather lined Boots—Touring Binding attached—Tonkin Poles. Our Total Retail Value $20.95. For **$17.50**

Flat top hickory Skis—Bass leather lined Boots—Bildstein Binding attached—Tonkin Poles. Our Total Retail Value $22.75. For **$19.50**

Boots . . . .

BOSTONIAN	$10.00
HARVARD COOP	16.00
BASS SPECIAL	8.50
SKI SPORT BOOT	5.95

Bindings

SKI SPORT "GOLD K" CABLE	$6.50 mounted
DOVRE KABLE	6.75 mounted
SKI SPORT BILDSTEIN	5.50 mounted

Poles . . . .

TANGVALD-STEEL POKS	$7.50
IMPORTED TONKIN	3.75
DOMESTIC TONKIN	2.00
CHILDREN'S POLES	1.85

Clothing. .

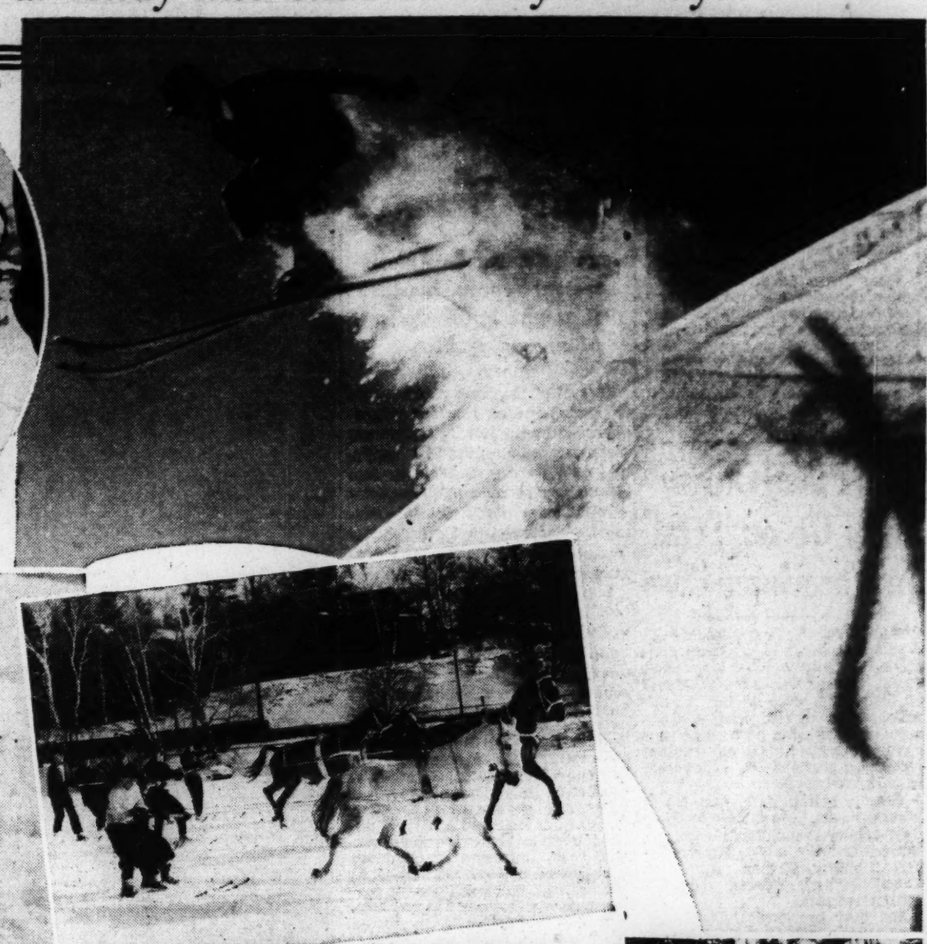
MEN'S SKI PANTS	$5.50 to $15.75
MEN'S JACKETS	3.50 to 18.50
LADIES' JACKETS	6.95 to 18.50
PARKAS	5.50 to 10.50

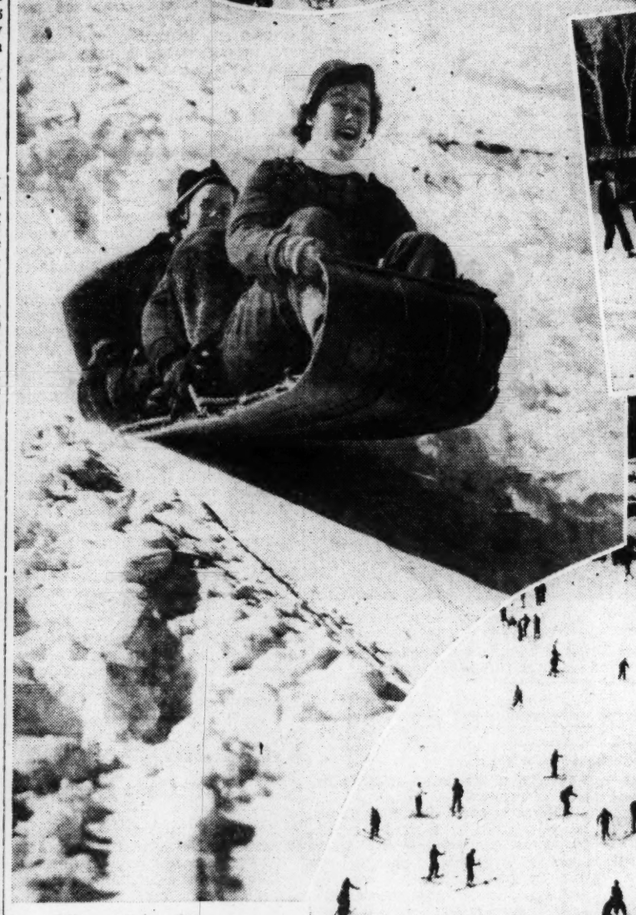
ALL SKI ACCESSORIES

Harvard Cooperative Society

Harvard Square, Cambridge

Over Hills and Far Away Into Snow for Day of Play





Fun in the Snow

Upper: Even on mountain tops girls take time out to powder their noses.

Lower: It is not always smooth going on a bucking toboggan.

Washington State Olympic Ski Committee; Wide World; Armstrong Roberts; New England Council

"Here's Snow in Your Eye"

Upper: Skijoring behind a fast pacer with the snow packed hard appeals to Young America.

Lower: This might be any practice slope in the northern hill country after the snow train has discharged its cargo of laughing and shouting ski enthusiasts.

Skiing Thrills

Upper: Jim Collins of Tacoma, Wash., shows fine form in a Geländesprung on a slope in Rainier National Park.

Lower: Off for a day, pines and white carpet ahead, rucksack commissary behind.

Winter Schedule Of Snow Trains Will Start Jan. 1

Unless compelled by continued snow to repeat last Sunday's rush order to couple special ski coaches on the Montreal-bound "Alouette" this coming week end, the Boston and Maine Railroad, first in the country to introduce the snow train to accommodate winter-sports enthusiasts, plans to open its ninth season around New Year's Day, with an even more extensive program than in past years. The snow-train booklet and timetable will be ready for public distribution about Dec. 1.

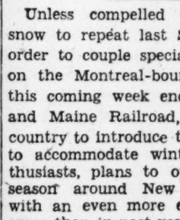
An innovation this year will be a list of more than 75 destinations where special low-rate fares for skiers and others will be in effect every day, instead of merely on Sundays and week ends.

Plans of the Boston and Albany call for one-day excursion rates on the road's new Berkshire-Mohawk (leaving Boston at 7:55 a. m.) to snow centers in western Massachusetts, on Sundays and holidays. Return will be by the Albany-Boston Express.

Novel Ski Chart Tells Whole Story of Skiing

For beginners, and for others whose technique would stand a bit of brushing up, the Open Road Publishing Company of 729 Boylston Street, has issued a novel Ski Chart telling the whole story of ski technique by means of droll animated figures—such as Sherlock Holmes came across in his adventure with the dancing men.

SPORTSWEAR



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Charles of David (2 Stores)

232 Mass. Ave. Boston North Station

Skis and Sleds Dusted Off for Winter Fun

(Continued from Page 1)

ment Commission, opens the snow year with several major items of interest to the ski fraternity. First, there's the new aerial tramway in Franconia Notch, which Roland E. Peabody, Managing Director, says will run all winter (adults, 95 cents, round trip; children under 4 feet, 6 inches, 75 cents; one way, 60 cents up, 50 cents down; 10-trip one-way book, $5). The prospectus map of the Taft and Cannon trails and additions sets one rarin' to go.

Next, there is the "Skimobile" at North Conway, a novel ski tow device; then a reorganized Eastern Slope Ski School, which will be operated for the benefit of the region without individual private profit; a new Ravine Camp built by the Dartmouth Outing Club at Mt. Moosilauke, near Warren, and a score of other developments in new open slopes, jumps, tows, lodges, and skating areas.

On the new winter sports map issued by the Commission and presumably available at the Winter Sports Exposition at Boston Garden, no less than 47 ski tows are listed. This is an increase of almost 50 per cent over last season.

On hurricane damage, the Commission reports that practically all of the important ski trails of other years will be open. The wind did make work—plenty of it. But since the blow of Sept. 21, crews from ski and outing clubs and the U. S. Forest Service have been at work on clearance projects.

A few trails have been abandoned because they were unimportant. A few others may not be cleared completely and therefore will not be in full use this year. The commission has noted where this situation exists. All other trails listed should be open for the ski influx that began over last week end.

Uniformed Patrol

A uniformed ski patrol will guide skiers to trails and practice slopes at the aerial-tramway summit station. Here the sky-riders will find that the time since the opening of the tramway last June has been well spent. There are slopes and trails commensurate with the ability of all types of skiers, and in the station visitors will find a ski room and a larger main room with fireplace and hot refreshments available.

On ski instructors, a run-around of the area brings word that many old friends will be back. Sig Buchmayr, one of the country's leading instructors, formerly at Peckett's until his engagement last season in Vermont, will head the Franconia Ski School this season. Peter Gabriel, who was in charge last year, is expected back as Sig's assistant.

Proctor in Yosemite

Charley Proctor will be out of the New England picture this winter. He pulled out long before snow hit here, around the first of October, to drive to Yosemite Valley, where he is now installed as Winter Sports Director. Yosemite has been fortunate in its ski teachers, who took the best technique of Central Europe and Switzerland to the far West, and now it has the opportunity to see the best of Dartmouth and a member of the 1928 Olympic team.

Hans Thorner now heads up the Mt. Washington Swiss Ski School, with headquarters at the Glen House, Pinkham Notch, N. H.

The Newfound Region Association announces that Oscar Cyr, widely known to ski enthusiasts throughout the East and Canada, will establish and direct the Newfound Region Ski School, with headquarters at Bristol, N. H.

For Community Benefit

Benno Rybizka heads the teaching staff at the reorganized Eastern Slope Ski School and is a Vice-President in the corporation formed by a group representing the interest of the entire community. The school now will be operated without individual profit, any net proceeds being devoted to the promotion of the school and to the improvement of winter sports facilities in this section, which includes the towns from Conway northward to Pinkham Notch.

Wendy Hilty will be back at Plymouth, N. H., and Karl Acker of Dravos will replace Arthur Schlatter at Pico Peak, Vt., where a new ski lodge was dedicated last week.

Monadnock Region

In the Monadnock Region the Temple Mountain ski forest trails have been fully cleared, following the storm, by Bill Glazier and his associates. It is hoped that arrangements can be made soon to clear out the large number of blown-down trees from the Monadnock ski trail. The most popular sections of the Wapack trail, from Route 101 north to the top of Pack Monadnock and south to the top of Temple Mountain, are expected to be cleared away by early December by WPA workers under the New Hampshire Fire Hazard Reduction project, and additional clearing on this trail will start at the Sharon-New Ipswich road and run north toward Temple Mountain. In case of necessity, the 21-mile Wapack trail would be a valuable fire lane.

New ski tows are to be operated in Berlin, Bartlett, Jackson, Lincoln, Littleton, Orford, North Woodstock, Hanover (at Moose Mountain, seven miles from Dartmouth College, at the new Moose Mountain Lodge), Lebanon, Milton, Ossipee, and New Boston, in addition to those at North Conway and Plymouth. At most of these places the new slope and trail developments are quite extensive.

Doubtful Trails

Ski trails listed as doubtful (those that may still be partially blocked by blown-down trees) are as follows: Bald Mountain, Cascade Brook, and Flume trails in Franconia Notch; Hell's Highway on Mt. Moosilauke; Humphrey's Ledge Road at North Conway; Oak Hill Twin trails at Conway; Brook trail and Ridge trail in the Belknap Mountains; Monadnock trail at Jaffrey; Wapack trail (21 miles) and Winrose trail (11 miles) in the Monadnock region.

Among the outstanding winter events already scheduled in New Hampshire are the Dartmouth Winter Carnival, Feb. 10-11; Conway Winter Carnival, Jan. 21-22; Jaffrey Winter Carnival, including the New England championship sled dog races, Feb. 17, 18, 19; international ski meet, including ski jumping trials for selection of 1940 U. S. ski team for F. I. S. world championships in Norway, to be held at Berlin, Feb. 25-26, and an Italian-Dartmouth dual ski meet in Hanover, Feb. 4.

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SKIING FOR ALL SKIERS
ON OPEN SLOPES OR TRAILS
Indoor Comforts—Fireplaces—Library—
BEST FOOD

WATERVILLE INN

David S. Austin, 2nd Campton 22-2

New American Ski Annual Continues High Standard

Continuing its high editorial standard, the 1938-39 American Ski Annual, official yearbook of the National Ski Association, published by the Stephen Daye Press of Brattleboro, Vt., is now on sale at bookshops. Again it presents the most comprehensive survey of all branches of American skiing, here and abroad.

The volume includes an appendix of maps, by States, of every charted ski area in the United States. The edition is well illustrated, in both scenic and action photographs, and on the editorial side presents both sides of the current amateur-pro controversy; data on new ski terrain, developments in safety and junior instruction.

Statistically, it continues the handbook of the clan on results of divisional, national and world championship competitions.

The PEMIGEWASSET

PLYMOUTH, N. H. Offers: 65 Rooms—40 Baths; Overhead Cable Ski Tramway; 7 Rope Tows — 14 Trails; Nursery and Tricky Open Slopes; Informal Ski Dances; Ski Lounge; Flood Lighted Lawn Slope; Sleigh Parties; Professional Ski Instruction. Booklet, Rates on request. EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE FROM NEW YORK—BOSTON
Boston Agent, T. A. Bean, 370 Boylston St.

Ski Patrol Setup For Traffic Safety On Mountain Sides

As a direct result of the accident-free record established by the volunteer ski patrol at last year's National Downhill and Slalom Championship races on Mt. Mansfield under trying weather conditions, a National Ski Patrol has been established by Roger Langley of Barre, Mass., President of the National Ski Association. Charles Minot Dole of New York is National Chairman and divisional and sectional chiefs have been appointed throughout the country.

This move amounts to traffic control of the downhill trails. They came into being when thousands of persons unfamiliar with the rudiments of skiing safety—or with etiquette of the trail—swarmed to competition centers and slopes and became a menace to authorized and normal traffic.

Now the ski centers will have "traffic men," drawn from volunteer patrols and trained to the "road" rules made standard by the National Association. Note the improvement up around the Aerial Tramway, for example, this winter.

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and SKI TOURNAMENT

FEATURING
WORLD-FAMOUS SKIERS AND SKATERS - GIGANTIC INDOOR SKI HILL - ELABORATE EXPOSITION OF LATEST WINTER SPORTS EQUIPMENT - SLED DOG AND SNOW SHOE RACES

Nov. 30 - Dec. 1-2-3-4

Adm. 55c RESERVED SEATS $1.10 - $1.65 TAX INC.

Choosing Ski Outfit Takes Perspicacity

Although we realize that the real experts on the subject probably will disagree with us, and no doubt we will have to move out of town for a few days until the furore we are about to create dies down, we suggest that when it comes to the matter of selecting ski clothes, there are two schools of thought. "The right and the wrong," we can hear the experts insisting . . . but we beg to differ; for we insist that they're both right! It just depends on the individual and his own personal wants.

Practically everybody nowadays is ski-conscious, and having reached this stage, they're very busy adding up figures, and balancing budgets. Or at least trying to. Now the idea is that there are loads of people who are fast becoming proficient at the art (or is it a business!) of skiing, but at the same time there are umpteen thousands of others who aren't. And for that matter they never will. Because they have no intention of doing so in the first place. They use the sport as an excuse to move around (or stand) in the great wide open spaces, and whereas their clever neighbor may scoff at anything less than the precipitous Appalachian slopes, the six-foot hill in their own back yard affords them all the excitement they want, or can take.

However, the fact remains that it's still good form to put your best foot forward. You do this by buying good ski boots, and good skis in the first place. This doesn't mean you've got to expend $25 on each though, for the shops are equipped with merchandise that's practical and well made for much less. Your store is the thing to watch out for. Pick a reputable sporting goods store, or a department store in which their sports department is in the hands of "those in the know." Stores like these aren't going to sell you a pair of hiking boots under the name of ski boots . . . an experience we went through and found a bit costly a few years ago.

Assuming that you haven't reached the stage where you can get away with the short full skirts that a really truly expert girl skier can wear with much dash, you'll probably be buying some kind of a suit that has a pair of trousers attached. This year you'll see a lot of modified "instructor" trousers around. This means that all the usual bulkiness around the ankles has been reduced to a mere nothing. Because, though the tops of the "trous" are spacious enough for action and crouching in a comfortable manner, they soon start thinning themselves down.

We wouldn't know from personal experience yet, but they tell us this streamlining allows you to get more speed. But even if you never get the speed, we feel sure you'll enjoy the comfort. As for a top for these trousers . . . that depends on you. Everybody knows that fuzzy wool materials gather snow; and once attracted they develop a positive affection for it, and practically refuse to let it go. So the idea is to get your warmth in some light material that's smooth and slick on the surface so it'll shed snow and water, and yet keep out the wind. As for colors, there we are again.

You can get just about any color at all, but the experts can usually spot the novice, and "the hothouse flower whose only purpose is to add to the scenery," by her too-colorful outfit. In other words, maybe you should stick to dark colors, unless you're pretty sure of yourself and your antics.—J. T.

The WELDON

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Featuring all Winter Sports. Very low winter rates for individual or parties.

See Mr. Seller, Booth 46-A

BOSTON WINTER SPORTS EXPOSITION

The Tavern

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All Wool Iceman's Pants for Sportswear

Large assortment of Ski Caps, Buckskin and Horsehide shell Ski-Mitts, Wool Underwear and Hosiery.

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Harvard Plan for Refugees Considered by Corporation

The Week at Harvard

One of the most complete and practical plans for aiding Nazi refugees—and an especially notable proposal since it originated with Harvard undergraduates—today moved a vital step toward reality when it was reported to have been favorably considered by Harvard Corporation officials, who held their regular meeting yesterday at University Hall. Although no formal statement was issued by the Corporation, whose deliberations kept it in session longer than usual, it was generally understood that, as far as the general tenets of the proposal were concerned, Harvard officials are sympathetic.

The student plan, called to the attention of Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University, on Saturday by a delegation representing many of the leading undergraduate and graduate organizations at Harvard, proposes to relieve the "intolerable condition in which persons of religious beliefs, of races, or of opinions which vary with those favored by the Nazi Government now find themselves," by offering them education, which they have been denied in Germany, along with the necessary financial assistance.

The Committee for Refugees, as the movement calls itself, has the backing of the Phillips Brooks House Association, the Debating Council, Student Union, Slavic Circle, St. Paul Society, Avukah, Cambridge Union of University Teachers, Pierian Sodality, Philosophical Club, Dramatic Society, along with the student magazines, the Monthly, the Advocate, and the Guardian.

Provision for Transportation

The Committee told Dr. Conant they planned to bring over as many students as possible, obtain affidavits for them, place them in homes in this area, help to teach them the language and customs of the country, and to offer them a Harvard education. The Students Committee, a subdivision under the advice of Prof. C. J. Friedrich, will undertake to transport the refugees, to find homes for them, to help them become adjusted to this country, and to maintain them for as long as their need justifies support.

The Committee urged Dr. Conant to recommend that scholarships be granted to those refugees whom the students, faculty, and alumni representatives consider worthy. This phase of the plan, involving as it does financial support from the University, Dr. Conant brought before the Corporation meeting yesterday.

For the present, a goal of $35,000 has been set by the Refugee Committee, $10,000 of which would come from subscriptions by students and members of the faculty, and an additional $25,000 from Harvard alumni. Claiming that "it is fair to assume that the University could, in the light of extreme pressure of the circumstances, assimilate at least 20 or 30 refugee students," the Committee estimated that the scholarships they request would entail a grant by the University of about $12,000.

Will Appeal to Congress

Where this money could be obtained—even on a budget of $137,000,000—and what the methods of selecting the refugee students to be aided would be, seemed the most probable difficulties perplexing the Corporation yesterday, and it is possible that the Corporation's report on the matter, due late today or tomorrow, will make more definite suggestions in these respects.

Meanwhile, the Committee is pushing its plan to urge Congress to allow the unfilled quotas for the last five years, and possibly a portion of future quotas, to be filled by refugee immigration this year. The outstanding feature of the money-raising methods is a proposal for a Book of Tolerance, which will be made up of the signatures of contributors, with a column reserved for each house and dormitory, each Graduate School, and for the faculty of each department.

Lecture by Dean Landis

A rapid and increasing tendency for the direction of national policies to come from the new Government agencies which have sprung up in the past decade, rather than from the judiciary which was formerly the main determinant of legislation, but which has now become "inadequate," was the keynote of an address by Dean James M. Landis, of the Law School, last night at Harvard. The lecture was sponsored jointly by the Student Union and the Council of Government Concentrators.

"Administrative process by governmental agencies as opposed to judicial policy is one of the great problems of modern politics," claimed Dean Landis in his discussion of the growing importance of special "alphabet" agencies and bureaus in Washington legislative circles.

"Indeed, these agencies have of late been entrusted more and more with interpretation of policies which until the turn of the century were largely a phase of the judicial department. Today, however, the judiciary is inadequate in this necessary purpose—inadequate not in that its methods are not efficient, but because of the many problems this century presents, all of which lessen effective adminlstration by the judges."

Giving reasons for the shift in prestige, Dean Landis continued by saying: "The tendencies of the courts has never been toward specialization. Types of problems which come before them are much too varied to permit complete study."

"Thus," he concluded, "the emergence of agencies in Government circles is evolving a new aid to legislation, and the frontier is open for decentralization of the country's policy-making into more efficient hands."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Nov. 30

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Nov. 30

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Business Leaders Of Future Study Present Problems

Youthful businessmen of Boston—today's clerks, but with the promise of becoming the city's business leaders of tomorrow—took preliminary steps to knit themselves into a well-informed segment of public opinion last night at the inaugural session of the Young Men's Supper Club.

Meeting informally at the University Club to study both sides of current political, social, and economic problems, nearly 900 representatives of many of Boston's leading business houses indorsed a plan of a college dean and a Y. M. C. A. executive secretary to organize these future business executives in an attempt to offset "propaganda to which young men are prey."

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, one of 24 prominent advisers from the ranks of business, religion, and education indorsed the new movement. He was honored with the first charter membership. If both sides of governmental questions were presented to the American people, he declared, there would be no trouble in administration, the right sort of administration.

He introduced Paul Hollister, Executive Vice-President and Publicity Director of R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., of New York, whose subject, "Price-Fixing," was the first considered under the group's plan to "get authoritative information from leaders."

Describing both State and Federal price-fixing legislation as "economic fascism of the purest form," Mr. Hollister enumerated the methods by which price-fixing laws were adopted in 43 of the 48 States under the guise of "fair trade" legislation.

Other guests lending support to the project were Charles F. Weed, President of the New England Council and Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston; Edward C. Stone, General Manager of Employers' Liability group; Roy Williams, Secretary of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and Clifford K. Brown, Executive Secretary of the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

Tonight's Radio Specials

8:00 **WEEI** "Big Town" drama, with Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor; "Smart Guys," credit gangster story.

8:30 **WBZ** "Information Please"; Clifton Fadiman, master of ceremonies; Kathleen Norris, guest; Oscar Levant; Franklin P. Adams, John Kieran.

8:30 **WNAC** "For Men Only"; interviews with Lupe Velez; "Sleepy Jim" Crowley; "News Oddities"; soloist; orchestra.

9:00 **WEEI** "We, the People"; Gabriel Heatter interviews Mrs. Annabelle Buchan, "Original Gibson Girl"; Mrs. Helen D. Longstreet, widow of Confederate officer; Samuel Cohen, Bronx farmer.

9:30 **WEEI** Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Harry Richman, guest; Tito and his Swingtet.

10:00 **WBZ** "If I Had the Chance"; Cal Tinney interviews Bruce Barton, Eva Le Gallienne, Burton Holmes and Maryse Wendling.

10:00 **WNAC** Bob Hope's variety show; Joan Bennett, guest.

Young Businessmen Honor Mayor

R. J. Keller

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin — Mayor Tobin, the first charter member, shakes hands with Mr. Jones, the second charter member, at

Gordon Speedie — the meeting of the Young Men's Supper Club of Boston. Mr. Speedie presided at the meeting.

U. S. Jones

Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

highest since year-round operation of motor vehicles became popular. Although the comparatively light snowfall of the past two winters has kept the cost of snow removal down, a rise in expense has been caused by an expanded program of sanding the roads.

Department officials say there is little chance of lessened expense this season, as the demand continues to grow for safe and adequate all-year roads.

Holiday Jobs Arranged

Establishment of a "clearing house" to serve the retail trade during the holiday season has been announced by the Vermont State Employment Service. While special efforts will be made to bring together employers and persons looking for work, Service officials say that this is an intensification of the office's regular functions, rather than a new departure.

State Budget Increases

Proposals in the hands of Deputy Commissioner of Finance Jesse E. Joslyn show that budget increases total $1,000,000 for the biennial period ending in 1941. This increase, if granted by the General Assembly, would swell the biennial State budget to approximately $19,000,000. The requested increases included $489,000 for the fiscal year ending in 1940 and $508,000 for the year ending in 1941. That of the Public Welfare Department, was the highest, totaling approximately $290,000.

Brandeis Backs Bank Insurance

(Continued from Page 1)

Insurance and a member of the original recess commission which brought in the bill to establish the system, appeared before the Commission to object to any limitation of the system.

Backed by Industry

He declared that the Associated Industries of Massachusetts is promoting savings bank life insurance because the employees hired by its members are obtaining a vital service at cost, which in turn helps industry and the State alike. He explained that money saved on insurance by these employees is used to buy more manufactured products.

Mr. Barnes told the Commission that employees in one firm in Massachusetts saved approximately $20,000 annually through the purchase of savings bank life insurance.

Attacking the insurance companies' argument that savings bank insurance originally was intended only for the low-wage earner Mr. Barnes declared that never at any time from 1907 to the present has there been an commitment limiting the total number of policies that a person may purchase in savings bank life insurance. There never was any implication to that effect, he insisted.

In answer to a question asked by State Representative Philip Sherman, Vice-Chairman of the Commission, Mr. Barnes stated that in private insurance costs are excessive.

Calls Costs Excessive

Mr. Barnes explained that in ordinary lines of business "the volume of business reduces the unit cost. I for one do not understand why an insurance company with a $2,000,000 business can't get its unit cost down. As long as the companies transfer these costs to the policy-holder the cost of private insurance is excessive."

Mr. Sherman also asked Mr. Barnes if he favored eliminating the profit in life insurance. Mr. Barnes replied:

"I am not in favor of eliminating the profit motive, but I am in favor of doing something to scale down the inordinate cost of life insurance."

Mr. Barnes pointed out that the Legislature has placed no limit on the amount of money a person may save in savings banks in Massachusetts, explaining that the only limit is not more than $4,000 in any one bank. Therefore, he asked, why should there be any limit on the total amount of insurance that may be purchased by an individual in these savings banks.

Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, told the Committee that if a limitation bill is adopted, his organization will seek a referendum on the subject at the 1940 State election. He expressed strong opposition to limitation and charged that high insurance company officials had forced industrial insurance agents to appear at the hearing to favor the limitation bill.

Samuel B. Horovitz, Workman's Compensation Attorney for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, also opposed limitation insisting that such legislation would be unconstitutional. In addition, he told the Commission the limitation bill would penalize savings banks because they sell insurance more efficiently than the private companies.

Shrewder Buying by Women In Bay State Area Reported

Bay State men and women—particularly the women—are gradually becoming shrewd buyers, according to observations made during the past three years by Mrs. Elizabeth H. Cox, Director of the Consumers' Institutes of Massachusetts.

"While there is still much work to be done to educate the buying public of Massachusetts as to how and where they may purchase reliable goods," Mrs. Cox said, "much progress has been made since the establishment of the organization three years ago."

Seated in her small office on the 16th floor of the Federal Building in Boston, Mrs. Cox pointed to numerous letters coming from all parts of Massachusetts from consumers seeking advice on various products they wished to buy.

"We do not make it a policy to recommend any one product," Mrs. Cox pointed out, "but we tell them the things they should look for when making their purchase."

The prime goal of the organization is to give consumer education, protection, and action. In the educational field the object is to educate consumers to become better buyers in order that their dollars may be stretched advantageously to themselves.

The Consumers' Institutes of Massachusetts were originally set up by presidential order in March, 1934, in the interest and protection of the consumer, functioning first under the National Emergency Council, then the National Recovery Administration, and finally transferred to the Department of Labor. Today they are free from governmental jurisdiction, other than WPA assistance.

Mrs. Cox revealed today that it is her hope that next year will see this organization as a regular Federal department or become a Massachusetts State department.

At the present time there are five active Consumers' Councils, or Institutes, in Massachusetts. They cover the eastern, central, and western parts of the state. Plans now are under way for the establishment of other Councils in other strategic parts of the State.

The educational program is carried on by regular news letters sent out from the Institutes and by talks given frequently before various groups. Ten radiocasts are put on weekly. Consumer bookshelves have been set up in many libraries, and exhibits have been shown at expositions, food fairs, conferences, and schools.

Through the combined efforts of the Institutes, it is hoped that in the near future a course in consumer education will be given in the schools.

Similar Consumer Institutes are being organized in New York and Michigan.

Insurance Rates For Workmen Cut

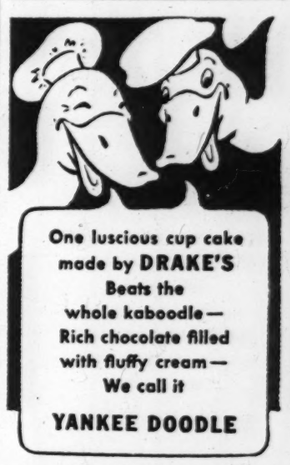
Workmen's compensation insurance will be 6½ per cent lower beginning December 31, Charles F. J. Harrington, State Insurance Commissioner has announced. Of the 660 classes of industry all but 60 will benefit under the new schedule which is expected to save employers approximately $1,000,000 during 1939.

Commissioner Harrington declared that after a careful study of the new schedule of rates submitted by the casualty companies writing workmen's compensation policies, he had "approved this schedule of rates as adequate and reasonable in accordance with the provisions of the general laws of Massachusetts."

The 60 classes which will not benefit by the cut but which will receive increases are for the most part industries not operating in Massachusetts, the Commissioner declared.

Meanwhile, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor is continuing its fight for a state fund for workmen's compensation claiming that under a state fund the cost to employers would be lower and the compensation received by employees would be higher.

Governor-Elect Leverett Saltonstall had as a campaign issue a state fund which would take care of the classes of policies the cost of which under private companies is prohibitive. In labor circles, some are of the opinion that the Federation's fight for a state fund plus the Governor-Elect's plan, which goes part way in line with the Federation's plan, has some bearing on the insurance companies' recent action.


One luscious cup cake made by DRAKE'S
Beats the whole kaboodle—
Rich chocolate filled with fluffy cream—
We call it
YANKEE DOODLE

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix" sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	"The Johnson Family"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Drama	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 **Helen Menken in**	WBZ Presents	Dramatized news	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 **'Second Husband'**	"Collegiate Reporter"	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"The Mikado"; Harold Sanford, conductor	Russ Morgan's Orch.; vocal group	"The Green Hornet"; dramatization	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Al Jolson and	**"Information, Please";**	"For Men Only"; va-	Morton Gould's Orch.	Vocal Trio
8:30 company; guest	**questions and answers**	riety show	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Hour of Music"
8:45				"Hour of Music"
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Eugene Conley, tenor;	"Fibber McGee"; com-	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	Variety Hour
9:45 Orchestra	concert orchestra	edy variety program	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance";	Variety Show with Bob	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Gypsy Music
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	Hope; guests	Vocal trio	Gypsy Music
10:30 Jack Berch's Boys	"Rhythm School"	"Uncle Ezra"	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Network talk	"Musical Roundup"	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	"Reflections"
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
11:30 Glen Miller's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	Sammy Robbins' Orch.
11:45 Glen Miller's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	"Salute to Cities"	Sammy Robbins' Orch.

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; 'Morning Review'	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Jimmie and Dick	"Musical Clock"	Studio talk; music	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliott	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Jimmy Shearer, songs
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air"; drama	Song recital
10:30 "Hilltop House"	N. Cloutier's Orchestra	"Just Plain Bill"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Central City"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "Food Secrets"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	Elinor Sherry, songs	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James'; sk.	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Homemakers Forum	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	'Matinee Melodies'; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	Shirley Howard, songs	"Sweet Music"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Sandra Ward, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	Drama; "Musical	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Roundup"; talk	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 **"American School**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch.	Concert Internationale	Talk; music	Network talk
2:45 **of the Air"**	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	Talk; music	Book Reviews
3:00 **Indianapolis Sym-**	Henry Gideon, organist	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	City Hall interviews	Sport reports
3:15 **phony Orchestra,**	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
3:30 **Fabien Sevitzky,**	**Broadcast from London**	Pepper Young's Family	"Buckeye Four"	Religious program
3:45 **conducting**	Weather; news; stocks	"Guiding Light"; sketch	"Reminiscing"	Religious program
4:00 Eton Boys	Intl. Livestock Show	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Network talk	Jerry Baker, songs
4:15 Dance music	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"Midstream"	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Music	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Music	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; Christmas mail.	Eddie Casey, talk	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Johnson Family	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00 Harvard talk	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	**"One Man's Family";**	College of Music: Cinn.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	**dramatic sketch**	**Symphony Orchestra**	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 **Paul Whiteman's**	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Varieties"; music
8:45 **Orchestra; guests**	Elman, m. c.	vocalists	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Swingin' Down Lane"
9:00 **Star Theater:**	8th Intl. Conference of	**"Town Hall Tonight"**	Chick Carter's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:15 **John Barrymore;**	American State	**with Fred Allen and**	Commentator	"The Question Box"
9:30 **A. Menjou, guest;**	"Wings for the Martins";	**Company; interview,**	Percy Faith's Orch.	American Forum
9:45 **soloists; orchestra**	dramatization	**P. Van Steeden's Orch.**	Percy Faith's Orch.	American Forum
10:00 **"Columbia Salutes**	"Magnolia Blossoms";	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Famous Jury Trials"	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 **New Orleans"**	Fisk Jubilee Choir	Class and Dance	"Famous Jury Trials"	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Melodies From the	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Sky"; orchestra and	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	vocalists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	lem; variety
11:30 Vin. Lopez' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Little Jack Little's Or.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Vin. Lopez' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	lem; variety

Sale FINAST GOLDEN BANTAM CORN

Enjoy the State of Maine's finest food, Golden Bantam Corn. That's what you get when you buy Finast Brand. This price is the lowest in many years.

BUY A CASE! CASE OF 24 TINS $1.95

3 No. 2 TINS 25c

DAINTY JELL — Delicious pure fruit flavors. Choice of strawberry, raspberry, orange, lemon or lime. Also vanilla or chocolate pudding at the same special low price. 3 PKGS. 10c

TOMATO JUICE	FINAST	50 Oz. Tin	19c
SPAGHETTI	FINAST COOKED	2 16 Oz. Tins	15c
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE		46 Oz. Tin	19c
RICHMOND PEAS		2 No. 2 Tins	25c
RICHMOND PEARS		2 No. 2 Tins	25c
CORNED BEEF	EVEREADY	12 Oz. Tin	15c
PRESERVES	MIRABEL Except Strawberry and Raspberry	1 lb. Jar	17c
CUT RITE WAX PAPER		40 Ft. Roll	5c
PEANUT BUTTER	FINAST U. S. No. 1 Grade	2 lb. Jar	25c
QUAKER OATS	QUICK OR REGULAR	20 Oz. Pkg.	8c
QUAKER OATS	QUICK OR REGULAR	Lge. Pkg.	17c

CORN	RICHMOND GOLDEN BANTAM Also Grown and Picked in Maine	3 NO. 2 TINS	23c
PRUNES	FINAST . . EXTRA LARGE FANCY CALIFORNIA—30-40 to the pound	2 2 LB. PKGS.	29c
VANILLA	DAINTY DOT PURE VANILLA EXTRACT	2 OZ. BOT.	19c
APRICOTS	WHOLE UNPEELED IN HEAVY SYRUP	2 NO. 2½ TINS	29c
EVEREADY	WHOLE PEELED APRICOTS IN HEAVY SYRUP	NO. 1 TIN	10c
KIRKMAN'S BORAX SOAP		4 BARS	17c
ROLLED OATS	WHITE SPRAY QUICK OR REGULAR	2 3 LB. PKGS.	29c
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH		16 OZ. TIN	17c
RASPBERRIES	FINAST FANCY RED	NO. 2 TIN	23c

HOME STYLE COOKIES

FINAST BRAND . . What a Value! Your choice of several kinds. Have all one kind or assorted, whichever you prefer. This is an outstanding food bargain. 2 LB. CELLO BAG 25c

BAKER'S COCOA		½ LB. TIN	7c
HERSHEY'S COCOA		1 LB. TIN	13c
MILK	EVANGELINE EVAPORATED	4 TALL TINS	25c
TUNA FISH	Light Meat No. 1 Tin 28c	2 NO. ½ TINS	29c
PINK SALMON	FANCY ALASKA	TALL TIN	10c
RED SALMON	FANCY TIMBERLAKE	TALL TIN	19c
RINSO		2 LGE. PKGS.	41c
OXYDOL		2 LGE. PKGS.	41c
TOILET TISSUE	RICHMOND	6 ROLLS	19c
20 MULE BORAX		1 LB. PKG.	15c
BORAXO		OVAL TIN	15c
BLUE TIP MATCHES	FULL REG. SIZE . . 30 CU. INCHES	6 LGE. PKGS.	21c

PILLSBURY'S PANCAKE FLOUR	2 20 OZ. PKGS.	17c
CLAPP'S BABY FOODS	4 4½ OZ. TINS	29c
KEN-L-RATION	3 1 LB. TINS	23c
BOX CAKES CHERRY, ORANGE or PECAN	EA.	12½c
BISQUICK MAKES LIGHT, FLUFFY BISCUITS IN A JIFFY	2½ LB. PKG	27c

BAKED BEANS — FINAST . . . OVEN BAKED — Finest Pea, Yellow Eye, Red Kidney — 2 22 OZ. TINS 25c

N.B.C. SPECIALS

Uneeda Biscuits	3 Pkgs. 13c
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DIAMONDS—WATCHES
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7 OTHER CAFETERIAS LOCATED IN BOSTON

"I WAS Thinking about You."

"... so decided to telephone. Felt a little lonesome here alone — wondered how you were — what you were doing — then, I remembered the low night rates for out-of-town calls."

P. S. You needn't wonder — you needn't be lonely with a telephone close at hand. Evenings after 7 and all day Sunday, too, bargain out-of-town rates are in effect. 30c, 35c, 40c, take you surprising distances.

TELEPHONE

Six Ivy League Football Players Named on Sectional Eleven—Terrier Six Starts

Cornell, Pitt Place Three Men Each on All-East Team

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—Cornell's Ivy League champions and the Pitt Panthers place three men each on the eastern all-star football team compiled today by The Associated Press.

Jerome (Brud) Holland, at end, Bill McKeever at tackle and Sid Roth at guard—the entire left side of Cornell's powerful forward wall—were chosen for first team berths as were Louis Vincent (Bill) Daddio, end; Steve Petro, guard, and Marshall Goldberg, great Jewish back, all from the strong Panther array.

Sharing the other first team berths were two representatives each from Holy Cross and Dartmouth and one from Columbia. "Bullet Bill" Osmanski, smashing fullback, and Joe Delaney, big tackle, were the Holy Cross choices. Bob MacLeod, ace back, and Bob Gibson, center, represented Dartmouth. Sid Luckman, of course, was the Columbia standard-bearer.

Holland, Goldberg, Luckman and Osmanski all are carry-overs from the 1937 team. Roth and MacLeod both were named to the second team a year ago.

The most violent argument developed over the ends where John Wysocki, Villanova's crack wingman, and Henry Jacunski, steady Fordham veteran, pressed Holland and Daddio closely.

There could be little argument over the backs. Goldberg, although shifted to blocking duty and hampered by injuries late in the season, fully lived up to his all-America reputation. Luckman played a heroic role as passer, kicker and runner for Columbia's oft-beaten Lions. MacLeod was the key man in Dartmouth's powerful backfield and Osmanski had no superior as a line smasher.

Statistics on the First Team Selections

Position	Player and College	Age	Height	Weight	Home
End	Jerome H. Holland, Cornell	21	6:02	207	Auburn, N. Y.
Tackle	Joseph Delaney, Holy Cross	21	6:03	208	Providence, R. I.
Guard	A. Sidney Roth, Cornell	21	5:11	205	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Center	Robert W. Gibson Dartmouth	21	5:11	185	Stamford, Conn.
Guard	Stephen Petro, Pitt	24	5:10	187	Johnstown, Pa.
Tackle	William W. McKeever, Cornell	22	6:02	215	Wayne, Pa.
End	Louis (Bill) Daddio, Pitt	22	5:11	192	Meadville, Pa.
Q. B.	Sidney Luckman, Columbia	21	5:11	192	Brooklyn, N. Y.
H. B.	Robert F. MacLeod, Dartmouth	20	6:00	190	Glen Ellyn, Ill.
H. B.	Marshall Goldberg, Pitt	21	5:11	184	Elkins, W. Va.
F. B.	William Osmanski, Holy Cross	22	5:11	195	Providence R. I.

Second Team: Ends, John Wysocki, Villanova, and Henry Jacunski, Fordham; tackles, Henry Stella, Army, and Walter Shinn, Penn; guards James Hayes, Fordham, and Mat Kuber, Villanova; center, James Conlin, New York University; quarterback, Wilmeth Sidat-Singh, Syracuse; halfbacks, Ray Carnelly, Carnegie Tech, and Irving Hall, Brown; fullback, Harold Stebbins, Pitt.

Honorable mention:

Ends: Daughters, Harvard; Eller, West Virginia; Green, Harvard; Gustafson, Penn.; Hansen, Navy; Harvey, Rutgers; Heer, Syracuse; Hilfinger, Hamilton; Hoffman, Pitt; Nowak, Villanova; Nowaskey, George Washington; Peterson, Connecticut State; Piro, Syracuse; Powell, Navy; Siegal, Columbia; Spang, Cornell; Stulgaitis, Columbia; Sullivan, Army; Tomaselli, Scranton; Wemple, Colgate.

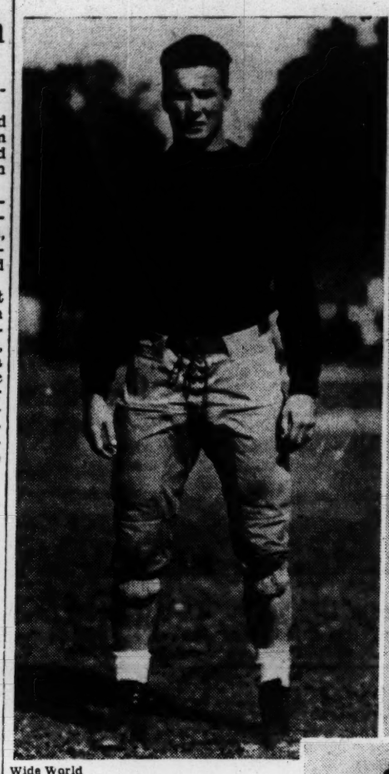
Tackles: Berezney, Fordham; Bergner, Navy; Dobrus, Carnegie Tech; Hamilton, Colgate; Huffman, Marshall; Hysong, Navy; John, Yale; Kuzman, Fordham; Lotozo, Army; Platt, Yale; Poliili, Penn; Raskowski, Pitt; Somers, Lasalle; Swiadon, New York University; Tierney, Princeton; Todt, Ursinus; Wright, Columbia.

Guards: Atty, West Virginia; Burke, Colgate; Congdon, Syracuse; Drulis, Temple; Fall, Manhattan; Hooper, Syracuse; Kochel, Fordham; Kempff, Canisius; Lezouski, Pitt; Little, Army; Lucy, Colgate; McGrath, Navy; Mellen, Harvard; Pyzynski and Rieth, Carnegie Tech; Spector, Navy; Turner, Holy Cross; Zitrides, Dartmouth.

Centers: Buck, Colgate; Chisick, Villanova; Dannies, Pitt; De Filippi, Fordham; Frick, Penn; Gillis, Army; Grabinski, Duquesne; Grieco, Buffalo; Quigg, Lafayette; Schmidt, Carnegie Tech; Stack, Yale; Swarr, Syracuse; Van Ranst, Cornell; Wehler, Temple.

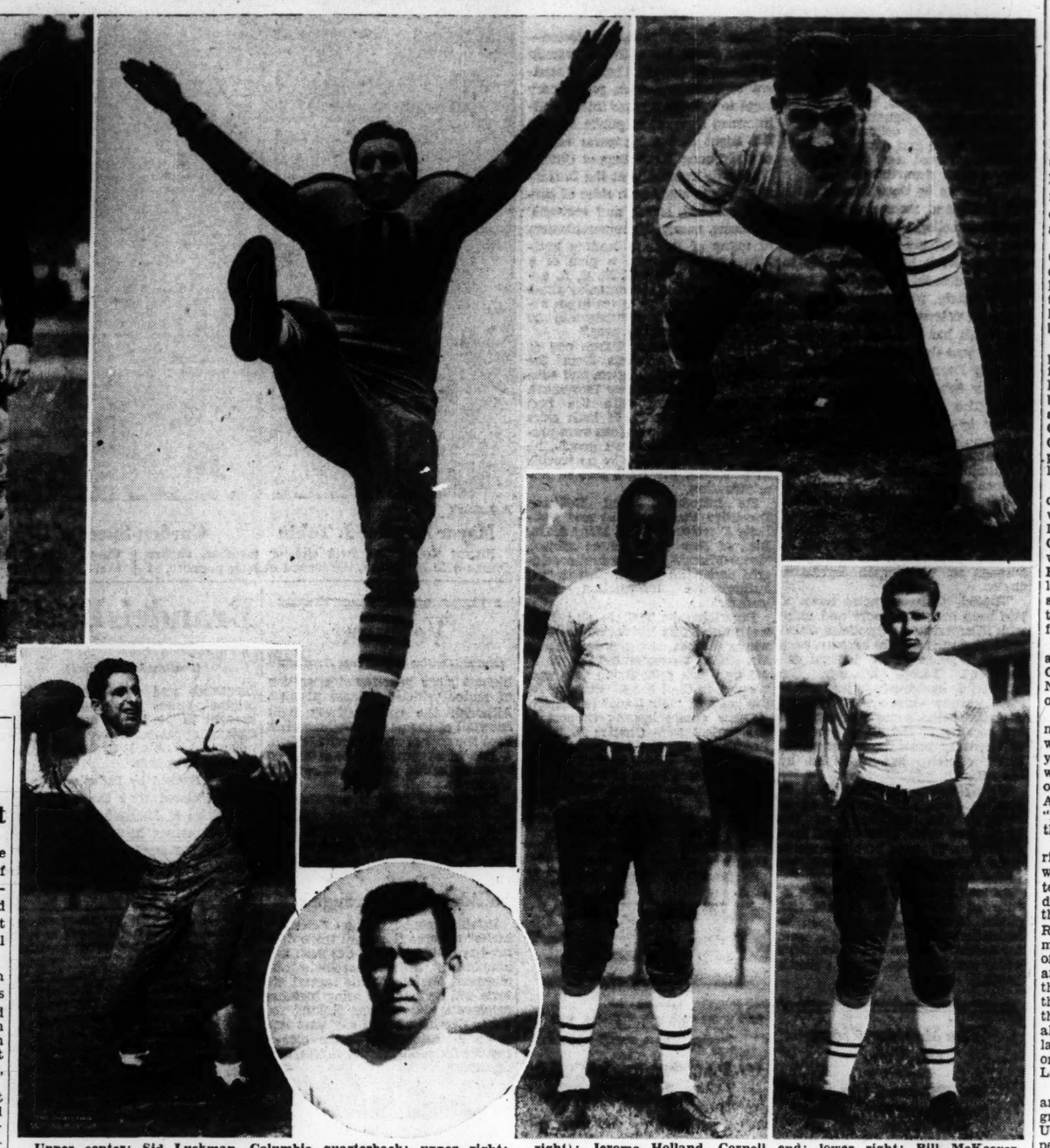
Backs: Allerdice, Princeton; Anderson, Yale; Banger, Syracuse; Basca, Villanova; Boell, New York University; Cahill, Holy Cross; Caisse, Niagara; Cassiano, Pitt; Clark, West Virginia; Condit, Carnegie Tech; Cooke, Navy; Daddario, Wesleyan; Daniel, Princeton; De Santis, Niagara; Eichler, Cornell; Elkins, Marshall; Eshmont, Fordham; Foley, Harvard; Frontczak, Army; Gottlieb, Rutgers; Harrison, Penn State; Hoague, Colgate; Howe, Dartmouth; Humphrey, Yale; Hutchinson, Dartmouth; Jakle, Swarthmore; Joys, Amherst; Karsokas, Bowdoin; Kress, Lebanon Valley; Krywicki, Fordham; Leckonby, St. Lawrence; Lenz, Navy; Long, Army; Lube, Colgate; Macdonald, Harvard; Mazur, Manhattan; Mazzei, Villanova; McCullough, Cornell; McLaughry, Brown; Mellendeck, Georgetown; Mountain, Princeton; Muha, Carnegie Tech; Pattengill, Amherst; Peck, Cornell; Peters, Penn State; Principe, Fordham; Radvilas, Columbia; Raymer, Clarkson; Reagan, Penn; Roeder, Franklin & Marshall; Rosner, Connecticut State; Stanczyk, Columbia; Supulski, Manhattan; Wilson, Army; Wilson, Harvard; Wood, Navy.

On the All-East Honor Team



Wide World

Bob MacLeod
Dartmouth Halfback



Upper center: Sid Luckman, Columbia quarterback; upper right: William Daddio, Pittsburgh end; lower left: Marshall Goldberg Pittsburgh halfback; circle: Sidney Roth, Cornell guard; lower (second from right): Jerome Holland, Cornell end; lower right: Bill McKeever, Cornell tackle.

Amerks Moving Toward the Top In Scoring List

MONTREAL, Nov. 29 (AP)—The sudden appearance near the top of a whole squad of New York Americans, most of whom never before had figured in important roles as point getters, marks this week's National Hockey League scoring statistics.

During the week which ended with Sunday's games, the Americans played four games, winning two and tying one, and scored 17 goals. When the firing ceased, Tommy Anderson was up in second place, only a point behind Chicago's Johnny Gottselig, who retained the scoring lead.

Tied for third one more point behind were big Nels Stewart and little Eddie Wiseman of the Americans and Bill Cowley of Boston. Three other Amerks, Sweeney Schriner, Lorne Carr and Art Chapman, were among the 15 players who had seven points or more each.

Like Gottselig, famed in past years as a defensive forward, Anderson and Wiseman never had been prominent in scoring before. It was an old story to Stewart, however.

Gottselig and Anderson shared goal scoring honors with six apiece, one ahead of Toe Blake of the Montreal Canadiens. Cowley and Chapman, with seven assists each, head the play makers. Chicago's Alex Levinsky, charged with 22 minutes in penalties, heads the "bad men" by a one-minute margin over Bingo Kampman of Toronto.

Records of the leading scorers:

Player	Club	G	A	Pts
Gottselig,	Chicago	6	5	11
Anderson,	N. Y. Americans	6	4	10
Wiseman,	Americans	3½	6	9
Stewart,	Americans	4	5	9
Cowley,	Boston	2	7	9
Blake,	Montreal	5	3	8
Schriner,	Americans	4	4	8
Desilets,	Chicago	4	3	7
Carr,	Americans	4	3	7
Getliffe,	Boston	3	4	7
Watson,	N. Y. Rangers	3	4	7
Hextall,	Rangers	2	5	7
Bruneteau,	Detroit	2	5	7
Thompson,	Chicago	2	5	7
Chapman,	Americans	0	7	7
Mantha,	Montreal	4	2	6
Jackson,	Toronto	3	3	6
Goodfellow,	Detroit	3	3	6
Barry,	Detroit	3	3	6
Marker,	Toronto	3	3	6
Kelly,	Toronto	3	3	6
Haynes,	Montreal	2	4	6
Blinco,	Chicago	0	6	6

National Sweepstakes Report Most Entrants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Sweepstakes, held annually at Red Bank, N. J., rank as the country's largest regatta from the standpoint of competing boats, Charles F. Chapman, racing commission secretary of the American Power Boat Association, has announced.

The Sweepstakes last August attracted a field of 135 racing craft, including 87 outboard and 48 inboard boats. The President's Cup Regatta, at Washington, D. C., with 109 craft, ranked second, and Boston, Mass., was third with 106.

The Boston regatta on the Charles River Basin was tops in outboard competition in the East, drawing 100 boats. The Albany-New York Marathon had 81 outboard entries, and the Eastern Divisionals at Philadelphia, 68.

A total of 1,051 boat and motor registration cards were issued by the commission to Eastern drivers this year. Encouraging among the registrations were the 137 new outboard drivers who had not raced in 1937. Cards issued last year totaled 1,105.

Carnegie Tech In Sugar Bowl Game

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 29 (AP)—Carnegie Tech gridders, beaten only by Notre Dame, accepted today a bid to play in the Sugar Bowl game at New Orleans on Jan. 2.

Tech officials said they had not been informed officially who the Tartans' opponents would be, but expressed belief that Texas Christian University would be named.

The trustees and faculty of Tech last night approved a post-season game for the Tartans, who won eight this season, including victories over Pitt and Holy Cross, and lost only to Notre Dame.

The Tartans, with five tentative bowl bids, made no secret of their desire to meet the Horned Frogs, and athletic director Clarence Overend said Tech's decision, therefore, would probably be delayed until T. C. U. accepted a bowl bid.

The Tech team will resume practice Dec. 12. The invitations came from the Sugar Bowl, New Orleans; the Cotton Bowl, Dallas; the Orange Bowl, Miami; the Eastern Bowl, New York, and the Coal Bowl, Charleston, W. Va.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Nov. 29 (AP)—If permission of the Southwest Conference is obtained, Texas Christian University's Horned Frogs will play in the Sugar Bowl game at New Orleans, Jan. 2, Athletic Director Howard Grubbs of T. C. U. announced today.

Officials made it plain that nothing definite could be said until Conference permission was received.

T. C. U. won the Southwest Conference title Saturday.

Yearling Grid Captain

Durham, N. H., Nov. 29—Richard "Flash" Gordon of Portland, Maine, has been elected honorary captain of the University of New Hampshire's freshman football squad. Playing the entire season at fullback, the 195-pound former Deering high stalwart was outstanding as "a blocker, a defensive man, and a ball carrier," according to his coach, Carl Lundholm.

Winter calls you outdoors!
White aisles flanked with columns of pines and hemlocks beckon the snowshoer. White hillsides that drape gracefully into white valleys call to the skier. Steel-blue ice that rings beneath flashing blades invites the skater. All outdoors, in the northland, bids you come and enjoy yourself! The countryside gleams in the sunlight—glows in the moonlight. Days and nights incomparable!
Hotels and lodges, from whose cheerful fireplaces pungent woodsmoke drifts gaily up the chimneys, await the opportunity to give you comfort in the northland. You will find many of them advertising their accommodations in The Christian Science Monitor.
Photo courtesy of New England Council

Thompson Deal Continues Main Topic of Discussion

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is the first Tuesday in many seasons in which no National Hockey League game is scheduled anywhere. All is not so quiet here in Boston where the reverberations of the Tiny Thompson "bombshell" keep the name of hockey alive without games.

Naturally the reaction has been varying with a controversy of the pros and cons among the fans exceeding anything previous regarding the Bruins. Manager Art Ross knew there would be opinions and fortunately he had to leave town today for the league meeting in New York.

Some of the more rabid Thompson fans cannot see the Bruins approaching Stanley Cup ambitions without the veteran goalie. Others really think the change will be a good one and that Frankie Brimsek will fill the bill. The latter angle, of course, is based largely upon the Brimsek recommendation by Art Ross.

The one drawback right now is the lack of a capable reserve goalie. When Thompson went to Detroit Ross believed he could convince Normie Smith, deposed Red Wing goalie, to come East, play for Providence and be ready to aid Brimsek if necessary. Ross likes Smith and thought a major league contract would influence him to play minor league hockey.

All that has been thrown into the discard according to the press reports from Detroit in which it is stated that Smith does not intend to leave the city and if he does not play there he will return to his personnel job with the Ford Motor Company. The Bruins have sent Nick Damore, promising goalie from Hershey, to the Reds, but have no substitute of reliance for Brimsek.

The adverse reaction of Dit Clapper to the selling of his pal Thompson was just what might be expected. He flared up and wanted to be traded too. Now Clapper is one of the most likable boys in sport. He has never really been a professional athlete at heart, because he still plays the game for fun, and his friendship for Thompson could not see, for the moment, that business is business. Thompson will straighten out Clapper before leaving today; but when the Bruins play Detroit, with Thompson and Marty Barry playing for the Wings, Dit will feel rather helpless.

♦ ♦ ♦

Tiny attended the practice session at noon and fraternized before leaving on the 4:10 this afternoon for Detroit. Those present at the workout hardly seemed to realize that the great goalie really was leaving.

♦ ♦ ♦

He will be in the nets for the Wings against the Hawks at Chicago Thursday. That Detroit defense should look pretty good with the experience of Thompson to back it up. And those forwards will begin to backcheck too.

♦ ♦ ♦

It now remains for the Bruins to help Brimsek. Whether the reaction is favorable or adverse regarding the Thompson deal, Brimsek should not be forced to shoulder the burden. He steps into a difficult spot and will need all the support the players can give him.

'Eastern Bowl' Game Canceled

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—Promoters of the proposed "Eastern Bowl" post-season football game Dec. 10 today definitely canceled plans to stage the contest because of last week's heavy snowstorm and the continued cold weather along the Atlantic seaboard. Officials said that, until the snowstorm, "three or four good teams," including unbeaten and untied Oklahoma, had been interested.

Texan Nation's Leading Scorer With 133 Points

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—Football's last big week gave the nation's individual scoring stars their worst (or best, if you will) juggling of the season and moved Leroy Fry of Texas Arts and Industries back into the lead.

He accounted for 40 points in a game with the University of Mexico last Tuesday for a season's mark of 133 points, including 20 touchdowns and 13 extra points.

This sent him soaring past Gaylon Smith of Southwestern (Tenn.), who did not play, and kept him well ahead of Sammy Roeder, the Franklin and Marshall fullback who took over the eastern leadership with 107 points.

Aside from the considerable revision in the sectional leaders' ranking on a National basis, no less than three of the season's standbys lost their spots entirely.

Roeder eliminated Everett Elkins of Marshall in the East when the Thundering Herd's final game was snowed off the calendar. Lloyd Geiger of Carthage (Ill.) replaced Irwin Schultz of Augustana (S. D.) in the Midwest with 7 points and Ken Heineman of Texas School of Mines displaced Bill Dwyer of New Mexico in the Border Conference with 71 points.

As compiled by the Associated Press, the leading individual scorers, showing games played, touchdowns, points after, field goals and totals, are:

Player, College	Pos.	G.	Td	Pat	Fg	T.
Southwest (General)						
Leroy Fry, Texas A. and I.	HB	8	20	13	0	133
East						
Sammy Roeder, Franklin and Marshall	FB	8	15	17	0	107
Dixie Conference						
Gaylon, Smith Southwestern (Tenn.)	HB	9	16	1	0	97
S. I. A. A.						
Jug Varney, Morehead (Ky.) T.	HB	7	15	0	0	90
Missouri Valley Conference						
Don Fleming, Creighton	HB	8	14	3	0	86
Midwest (General)						
Lloyd Geiger, Carthage (Ill.)	HB	8	10	10	2	76

Sporting Around the Hub

Boston's enterprising young sports promoter, Walter Brown, who is continually searching for new indoor attractions to bring before local fans, will stage a table tennis tournament at the Arena Dec. 12. The paddle game is considered the National pastime of Czechoslovakia and its development here in schools and clubs has been rapid. The general manager of the Arena and Garden has signed Bohumil Vana, a Czech, who holds the world championship.

♦ ♦ ♦

In Wembley Stadium last January Vana defeated the heretofore invincible Victor Barna, the Hungarian who had held the world crown for five years. The current titleholder is the game's "fastest human," having such speed that he was able to win the coveted No. 1 position without a backhand drive. He makes all of his shots off the forehand.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Boston chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the Parker House and decided to hold the third annual dinner late in February—probably the Thursday preceding the New York chapter's popular get-together.

♦ ♦ ♦

Some 400 fans, officials and players attended last winter's dinner at the Parker House, but the 1939 affair may attract almost double that figure. A limited number of tickets will be put on sale, however, and after they are gone there will be no more. In other words, the confusion of last year's door sale will be eliminated.

♦ ♦ ♦

Harvard's varsity soccer lettermen have elected Howard P. Mendel, of Deal, N. J., captain of the 1939 team. He prepared at Andover and was regular left outside forward on the '38 Crimson, scoring both goals in the 2-to-0 conquest of Yale.

♦ ♦ ♦

Tufts' track season left the starting line yesterday when 32 candidates reported to Coaches William Yeager and Clarence Dussault in the Cousens gymnasium. Among the group were eight lettermen, including Capt. Johnny Adams, of Lynn.

♦ ♦ ♦

Boston bids farewell to a grand fellow and a great hockey player—Tiny Thompson. Best wishes, Tiny.

♦ ♦ ♦

Coach Garrett Wright has cut his M. I. T. varsity basketball squad from 52 to 22, and expects a fairly successful season. Tech opens its schedule against Harvard on Dec. 6.

♦ ♦ ♦

Boston University's fifth annual dinner for the football squad and coaching staff will be held Thursday evening in the Chamber of Commerce Building, sponsored by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of B. U. Letters and certificates will be awarded and a varsity captain named for next year.

Southern Conference						
Paul Shu, Virginia Military	HB	11	11	9	0	75
Southeastern Conference						
Parker Hall, Mississippi	HB	10	11	6	0	72
Border Conference						
Ken Heineman, Texas Mines	QB	8	11	5	0	71
Southwest Conference						
Connie Sparks, Texas Christian	FB	10	10	0	0	60
Pacific Coast Conference						
Vic Bottari, California	HB	10	1	13	0	84
Big Ten Conference						
Jim Langhurst, Ohio State	FB	8	8	0	0	48
Big Six Conference						
James Starmer, Missouri	HB	8	7	4	0	46
Big Seven Conference						
Tom Pace, Utah	HB	8	7	0	0	42

Eighteen College Elevens Still In Undefeated Class

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—With the season virtually over, 18 large and small college football teams remain on the select list of the undefeated and untied today.

The largest array of perfect records in several years has remained unchanged for two weeks as the hardy survivors of the long season wound up their campaigns triumphantly. Seven of them took part in the festivities of the past week, Thanksgiving Day or Saturday, and every one came out on top by a comfortable margin.

Four of the biggest of them are due to play again this week as Notre Dame tackles Southern California, Oklahoma meets Washington State, Tennessee faces Mississippi and Texas Tech plays Centenary. Notre Dame and Tennessee may find the going very tough, but they are all favored to stay on the right side.

San Jose State of California heads the list with 11 victories and is the high scorer of the group with a 310-point total. Duke is outstanding defensively, blanking its nine opponents while scoring the comparatively low total of 114. Mansfield (Pa.) Teachers also can boast an uncrossed goal line with only two points for the opposition. Records of the undefeated teams, as compiled by The Associated Press:

Team—	Won	Points For	Points Agst
San Jose State	11	310	43
West Tennessee T.	10	281	41
*Texas Tech	10	274	35
Texas Christian	10	254	53
Western Reserve	9	259	31
*Tennessee	9	229	16
Maryville (Mo.) T.	9	221	26
*Oklahoma	9	157	12
Duke	9	114	0
Hillsdale (Mich.)	8	224	27
Georgetown	8	185	26
*Notre Dame	8	149	26
Ottawa (Kansas)	8	134	18
Wahpeton (N. D.) Science	8	177	39
Lake Forest (Ill.)	7	146	31
Mansfield (Pa.) T.	7	108	3
Western Washington	7	98	40
Worcester Tech	6	66	29

*Season incomplete.

National Outboard Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Next year's National Outboard Championships, scheduled to be held on the Pacific Coast, may be moved up to early September, James W. Mulroy, secretary of the National Outboard Association, announced. The dates being considered, Mulroy said, in the event the races are staged at San Francisco, are Sept. 10 and 11.

B. U. Faces Tech In Hockey Opener At Arena Friday

When the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League championship gets under way at the Arena Friday night, Boston University will face M. I. T. with an almost totally different team from the one which skated to the title last year.

With the exception of Capt. Al Carvelli of Newton, rated as one of the outstanding college centers last year, every regular of the 1937 team is gone, leaving Coach Wayland Vaughan with the problem of building an entirely new club.

As a result Coach Vaughan will present three new lines, a new defense, and a new goalie. The first line will have Paul Brown, a member of last year's freshman team and a Newton product, at left wing; Capt. Carvelli at center; and Joe Conaty of Chestnut Hill, who played on the varsity second line last year, at right wing.

The second line will be made up of veterans, including Joe O'Sullivan of Arlington at left wing, Dick Dow of Somerville at center, and Clif McCaleb of Stoneham at right wing. In the third line Johnny Fagerlund of Arlington will be at left wing, Ed Nickles of Cambridge, a last year's freshman wing, at center, and Jack Herrick, a sophomore from Newton, at right wing.

A fourth line will have Bob Hiller, a sophomore from West Hartford, Conn., at left wing; Leo Geary of Newton at center; and Bob Kimnoch of Wellesley at right wing.

On defense, Coach Vaughan has moved Ed Richardson of Medford, who centered the second line last year, back to defense. He will team with John "Red" Elliott of Newton on the first club. Veto Neviackas of Arlington, a veteran, and Ray "Bucko" Wilkins of Medford will be the reserves.

Three goalies are battling for the right to succeed Bob Colburn, who was elected co-captain of this year's team with Carvelli, but who withdrew from college last spring. The three-cornered fight is between Roger Powers of Dorchester, freshman goalie last year; Ed LaCroix of Newton, ineligible last winter; and Lytle Willaims, a sub-goalie on the varsity last season. Powers, though lacking in experience, has the slight edge right at present, although Coach Vaughan may in the last moment shift to either Williams or LaCroix, brother of "Frenchy" LaCroix, present M. I. T. goal coach.

The men lost from last year's team are Gerry Desrosiers, one of the greatest wings in the history of the University; Albie Woodward, dependable right winger; Carlton "Chubby" Chandler and George "Red" Hoar on defense; and Bob Colburn in the nets. In addition, Gil Priestley of Melrose, freshman defense star last year, will be ineligible until February; and Johnny Chambers, an outstanding freshman wing last year from Needham, has come up with a bad leg injury which will keep him out most of the season.

After the M. I. T. game, the Terriers have three more clashes before Christmas vacation. They play at Princeton on Dec. 10; Yale at New Haven on Dec. 16; and Harvard at the Arena on Dec. 20.

Melrose Goalie League Veteran

Players come and players go, and the same holds true for managers, but there is one player in the International - American Hockey League who can look at all the rest of them, managers included, as mere rookies.

He is Maurice (Moe or Robby) Roberts, the little black-thatched fellow who tends the strings for the Cleveland Rams. Boberts is the only "survivor" of the original Canadian-American League and is one of the few professional hockey players who is native born. Practically all of the talent comes from Canada, of course, but Roberts was born in Waterbury, Conn.

At an early age he moved to Melrose, Mass., with his family, and there began his hockey career as a goaltender for the Melrose High School team. Melrose has produced some fine athletes—in football, baseball and hockey—and Robby has had shots at two of these sports. He is a baseball player, too, starting out as a catcher and later shifting to shortstop. Hago Harrington, one of the leading forward line prospects 10 years ago and now coach of the Boston Olympics, also came from Melrose.

Roberts was with New Haven a dozen years ago in the original league that also included Springfield, Providence, Boston and Quebec. It was the presence of Quebec in the lineup of teams that gave the League its name of Canadian-American.

The first owner of the New Haven Hockey Club shifted to Philadelphia and took most of his players with him and Roberts was among them. Later he moved to the American Association for a spell. Two seasons ago he signed on with Cleveland where he is a fixture.

Penn Loses Four Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — With four members of last year's squad which finished second in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, among the alumni, Pennsylvania has started basketball practice in the Palestra. Lon Jourdet, starting his fourteenth season as head coach of the Red and Blue court team, will be without the services of Bob Dougherty, Bill Kozloff, Roy Menzel and Ray Stanley, but will have six other letter-winners from last season, including Tony Mischo, Payson Brickley, Jim Connell, Charles Diven, Gerry Seeders and Bruce Pearce.

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Boston	5	1	1	25	11	11
Americans	5	7	1	24	27	11
Chicago	5	3	1	23	18	11
Toronto	4	4	2	19	16	10
Rangers	5	2	0	17	11	10
Detroit	3	7	0	19	27	6
Canadiens	1	7	1	16	33	3

Rose Bowl Rivals—Davey O'Brien Wins Recognition—Mountain Big Seven All-Stars

Stanford Knocks Props From Under the Ivy League's Claim

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29—When Stanford's "Red Indians" scalped Dartmouth's champion "White Mountain Indians" 23-13 before some 30,000 fans down at Palo Alto they knocked the props from under the Ivy League's claim to national football honors.

Here Dartmouth's Gallant Greens had gone through two successful seasons with but one defeat (Cornell two weeks ago) and came to the Coast to take vengeance on Stanford for two former scalpings, (1930 and 1931) when the "lowly" Stanfords reared up and won handily.

When I say "lowly Stanfords" I mean they placed exactly seventh out of eight teams in the Pacific Coast Conference for this past football season. But the Dartmouth defeat at the hands of such a low-rated squad as Stanford isn't as bad as it looks on first glance.

Mid-Season Stride

The Stanfords, hampered by injuries to key men all season, came terrifically close to walloping the University of California (co-title holder with U. S. C. for the championship) the week before when the injured men were recovered, and then continued on to hit their mid-season stride in their last game against the splendid Dartmouth lads.

Dartmouth put up a real battle with MacLeod and Hutchinson keeping the Stanford secondary defense in a case of jitters all afternoon either through bullet passes, beautiful kicks (Hutchinson), or sparkling off-tackle thrusts that went through to the secondary.

But Stanford was just "ready" and there was no stopping them. They were exactly what Coach "Tiny" Thornhill had predicted they were at the beginning of the season . . . "hot." There were laterals hither and yon all afternoon, with one from diminutive Pete Fay who had just reecived a pass from Paulman, to that speedy sub-tackle Byron West, who streaked for the first touchdown.

Stanford Made 12 First Downs

Stanford linemen intercepted passes and plunged through the crisp Dartmouth line to make Dartmouth's attempts at the old "Statue of Liberty" plays look more than feeble . . . with one 12-yard loss. Stanford consistently quick-kicked over the Dartmouth safety's head. Stanford made 12 first downs to Dartmouth's 6—five of the 12 coming successively in a 55-yard touchdown drive in the last period.

Yes, Stanford might have been representing the West at the Rose Bowl. The boys admitted they felt as though they were. They had everything to gain and nothing to lose—and they upheld the reputation of the Pacific Coast Conference against the onslaughts that have been speared this way all season to the effect that there was little comparison betwen the East and West this year.

Yes, Stanford turned the trick Saturday—but next year, when they should have even a better team than left the field today, it will be the "Big Red's" turn to travel 3,000 miles and perhaps play Dartmouth in a blizzard or freezing cold weather on a strange field.

Warm Weather

It was evident at the first of the game that the warm weather was bothering the Dartmouth players. But it wasnt so warm at that—not much over 70, and cooled considerably before the game ended.

Dartmouth functioned smoothly in its "Championship Ivy League" style but twice during the whole afternoon, although MacLeod—a real all-America if I ever saw one—was all over the field all the time.

After Dartmouth had felt the sting of the first Stanford score in the first quarter the White Mountain Boys in Green came back with but a few minutes left in the second quarter to complicate things. MacLeod and Cottone each trotted off a nice long run taking the ball to the Stanford 22-yard line. Then MacLead leaped high to spear one of Hutchinson's speed-passes and was dropped on the Stanford three. One try by MacLeod was no good and Hutchinson plunged over for the score, but he failed to convert. Stanford 7-Dartmouth 6 and the half ended.

Underdog Leading

Things were getting interesting. Here was underdog Stanford leading at the half after pushing Dartmouth all over the field. But the second half told the story. The Stanford line was functioning and the Dartmouth backs for some reason, were running their reverses five or six yards deep in their own territory before trying to drive forward. They were stopped cold. MacLeod was the only back who took his reverses perfectly skirting close to the line for any gains at all. Stanford's second score came from two passes to Dartmouth's four-yard line and then Standlee plunged it over. Score: Stanford 14-Dartmouth 6.

Then within 60 seconds' playing time the score was 14-13.

Dartmouth took the kickoff to its own 37. Hutchinson dropped back only a step and whipped a snap pass to MacLeod in the flat to his left who after side stepping one Stanford man, and having another blocked out, streaked 60 yards to the goal. Sixty-three yards on the play. But from there on Dartmouth folded up, with the exception of one brilliant goal line stand when Stanford just couldn't punch the ball over on four tries. This was reminiscent of the Cal game a week ago when a score would have meant much. Strategy again failed—but Saturday it didn't count for so much.

High Gear

After being stopped at the goal the Stanford Indian put their mowing machine in high gear and you couldn't tell the green shirts of the Dartmouth from the "Ivy" that was being cut down. Five first downs in a row for 55 yards and the touchdown. Score Stanford 21-Dartmouth 13.

With substitutes flowing on and off the field and slowing the game down to a walk Hutchinson began tossing passes right and left. Hutchinson and MacLeod both heaved them—six in the last six minutes—when Dartmouth had the ball. They were desperate passes and thrown from deep in their own territory.

Two More Stanford Points

When I say "deep" I am not fooling. Two of the passes were pitched from behind the Dartmouth goal line with the passer near the outside strip of the playing field. And when Dartmouth shot its "all" in a last-minute flurry of five incomplete passes one of those from behind the goal was knocked incomplete for a safety (2 more points for Stanford).

Dartmouth halted a last score by Stanford when Mills, a sub guard for the spectacular Zitrides, fell on a Stanford fumble on the Dartmouth five-yard line.

Frankly, it was Stanford all the way, with but one or two flashes by Dartmouth. Dartmouth played heads up ball all right. They played a splendid game—a type of ball that is respected in any League. They were no "pushover" by any means. But Stanford had hit its peak for the 1938 season and from my vantage point throughout the season, the Stanford that played Dartmouth could have defeated California and many of the other four teams who "took" them this year.

Heads-Up Gang

The "Ivy League," despite the joshing it got from the sporting world and the fans here, certainly lost no prestige in the Dartmouth defeat, for the Hanover lads coached by Earl Blaik showed they were well drilled and were a heads-up gang. I for one, must admit that had Dartmouth met Stanford earlier in the season the score might well have been reversed.

The Dartmouth boys are already saying what they hope to do to the Stanford Indians next season. With the Stanfords having put the old "Indian Sign" on Dartmouth the only three times the schools have ever met, those who see next year's game in the East should see one of the best intersectional games in many a Harvest Moon—for Stanford should have one of its best years in 1939.

That closes Stanford's season and leaves the tracks clear for such things as picking the Monitor's Pacific Coast All-Star team, more preparation for the Rose Bowl, and in the immediate present the all-important USC-Notre Dame game Dec. 3 at Los Angeles.

Royal Arch Gunnison.

Texas Christian Grid Ace Honored With Two Trophies

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—Davey O'Brien, the mighty mite who ran, passed, kicked and quarterbacked Texas Christian's Horned Frogs to an undefeated, untied season, won recognition on two fronts today as the nation's outstanding football player.

The Downtown Athletic Club of New York selected him as winner of the Heisman Memorial Trophy, while the Maxwell Club of Philadelphia, composed of football coaches, officials and sports writers in that area, chose him for the Robert W. Maxwell Trophy.

The Heisman Trophy, awarded on balloting by the country's sports writers, is given in memory of John W. Heisman, famous football coach.

Marshall Goldberg, Pitt's great fullback, was second choice in the balloting, followed by Sid Luckman, Columbia; Vic Bottari, California, and Bob MacLeod, Dartmouth.

O'Brien and a delegation of Texans headed by Amon G. Carter of Fort Worth will fly here for a dinner next Tuesday night at which the trophy will be presented.

The Maxwell Trophy, in memory of Robert W. (Tiny) Maxwell, noted newspaperman and former all-America player, will be awarded at a dinner in Philadelphia on Jan. 10.

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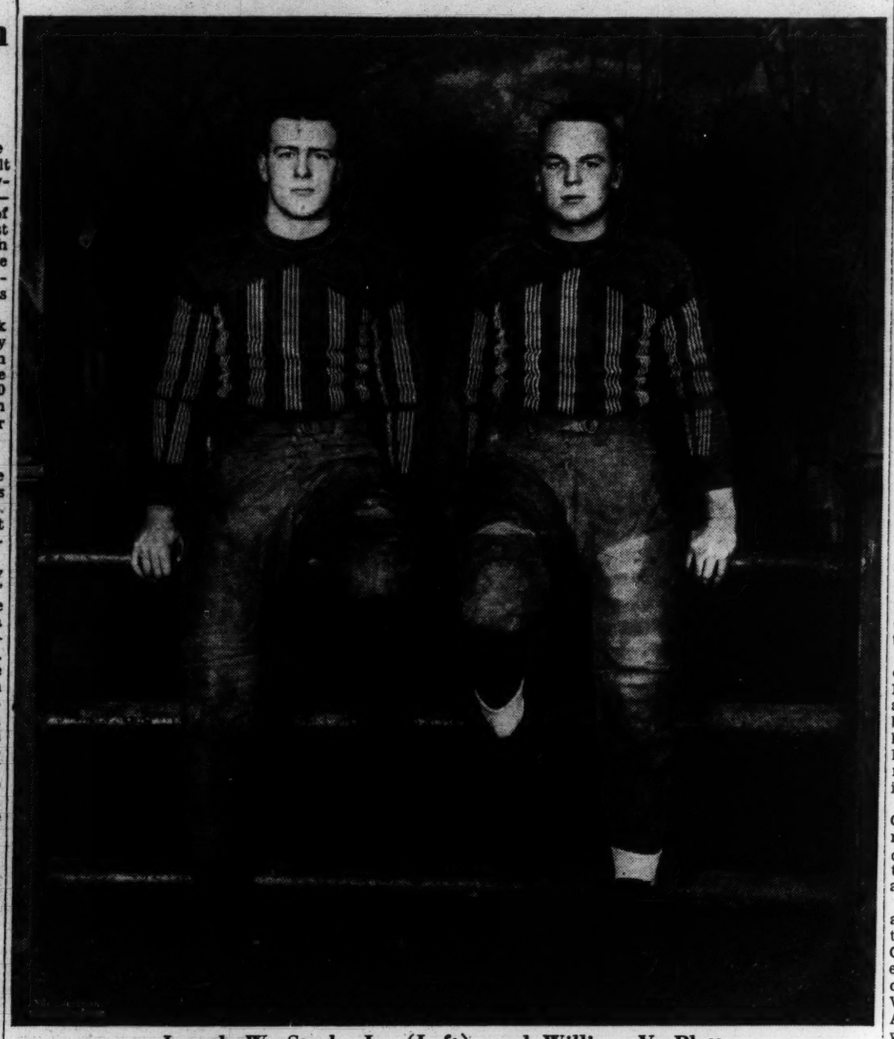
Football Leaders on the Old Yale Fence



Joseph W. Stack, Jr. (Left), and William V. Platt

The ceremony of the two Yale captains meeting on this historic fence takes place every year, and the photograph is made for the Yale Club of Montclair, N. J., whose party in Nick Roberts' Old Barn on Dec. 3 will feature these two captains as guests of honor. The fence formerly enclosed the campus at New Haven and was reserved for the use of senior classmen. When it was destroyed some years ago a part of it was preserved for this end-of-the-season football team ceremony. "Bill" Platt, tackle, the graduating captain, comes from Rye, N. Y. Stack, elected captain after the Harvard game, plays at center, and comes from East Lansing, Mich.

U. S. C. Now Has Chance to Test Accuracy of Sports Writers

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—Between their final game of the regular season next Saturday and their appearance in the Rose Bowl Jan. 2, Southern California's Trojans, champions of the Pacific Coast Conference, have a chance to test the accuracy of sports writers in ranking football teams.

The Trojans play Notre Dame Saturday and meet Duke in the Rose Bowl.

In the next-to-last Associated Press football ranking poll of the year, 90 sports writers and editors chose Notre Dame as the nation's No. 1 team with Duke in third place. Texas Christian, which hoped for a Rose Bowl bid, came in between them.

The margins separating the first three weren't large. Notre Dame was awarded top ranking by 48 voters, T. C. U. drew 23 first-place ballots and Duke 15. Tennessee collected the other four and fourth place.

Scoring 10 points for a first-place vote, nine for second, etc., Notre Dame earned the lead for the third straight week with 823 points to 782 for the Horned Frogs and 733 for Duke.

The first 10 (first place votes in parentheses, points on 10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1 basis):

Team	Points
Notre Dame (48)	823
Texas Christian (23)	782
Duke (15)	733
Tennessee (4)	607
Oklahoma	363
Carnegie Tech	345
Pittsburgh	251
Southern California	194
Holy Cross	189
Minnesota	177

Second ten: Cornell 52, California 51, Fordham 41, Texas Tech 39, Villanova 38, Michigan 37, Alabama 23, Tulane 17, Northwestern 15, Dartmouth 14.

Other votes: Nebraska and Mississippi 6, Vanderbilt 5, North Carolina, Georgetown, Clemson and Army 3, Stanford and Purdue 2, Iowa State and Southern Methodist 1.

Besides Notre Dame and Southern California, two others of the first 10 and one of the second group play this week and may lose some of the prestige they now hold, when the final ballots are filed next week. Oklahoma, which rose this week to fifth place, takes on Washington State; Tennessee meets Mississippi and Texas Tech plays Centenary.

Newcomers to the first 10 in this week's listing are Southern California and Holy Cross, which won their places by decisive victories over U. C. L. A. and Boston College, respectively.

Only three of the current "first ten" were in the same group a year ago. Pitt was first in last season's final poll, Minnesota was fifth and Notre Dame was tied for ninth. Other 1937 leaders were, in order, California, Fordham, Alabama, Villanova, Louisiana State, and Santa Clara T. C. U. was No. 16 on that list and Duke twentieth.

Increased Yardage For Women Golfers

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—It is going to be harder for women golfers to make par unless the United States Golf Association rejects the latest recommendation of its women's committee. The committee has recommended adding 10 yards to par 3 ratings and 25 yards to the par 4s and 5s. One revision was made in 1934 because of longer hitting by women and the new one is expected to go into effect Jan. 1.

The new par table as compared to the old (allowances are made for severity of conditions and hazards):

Par	New	Old
3	up to 210 yards	up to 200 yards
4	211 to 400 yards	201 to 375 yards
5	401 to 575 yards	376 to 550 yards
6	576 yards and over	551 yards and over

Reds Release Hafey

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 29 (AP)—Unconditional release of Charles "Chick" Hafey, veteran outfielder, was announced today by the Cincinnati Reds. Hafey joined the Reds in 1932. He was out of the lineup in 1936 and failed to report to the club last year.

Utah Places Five Players On All-Conference Eleven

DENVER, Nov. 29 (AP)—In Utah's undefeated drive to the Mountain Big Seven Conference football championship, five players paced the charge, game after game, and today all five were rewarded with places on the Associated Press all-Conference team.

Two players were chosen from Brigham Young and two from Denver. Colorado and last-place Colorado State landed one each.

Three of the all-Star backs stood out this year like the snow-festooned peaks on the Continental Divide, but critics probably will argue all winter as to who is the best tailback in the mile-high Conference.

Jack Broady, who played some football at the University of Illinois before transferring to Colorado, won the place because of consistent performance.

Utah's quarterback Bill Swan was a player's player from first to last. His job was to call the Utah plays and to block, and he did the one with a shrewd eye for any enemy weakness and the other with teeth-jolting effectiveness.

Paul Snow of Utah, the other halfback, is one of the greatest kickers the Rocky Mountains ever saw. Denver's Herb McCarthy was by far the best of the fullbacks and also the leading thrower of touchdown passes.

The all-Conference teams:

First Team	Position	Second Team
Balken, Utah	End	Powers, Denver
Christofferson, Denver	Tackle	Pappas, Utah
Lloyd, Brigham Young	Guard	Geary, Utah
Baldwin, Utah	Center	Maughan, Utah State
Engleberg, Colo State	Guard	Punches, Colorado
McGarry, Utah	Tackle	Brill, Colorado
Waters, Brigham Young	End	Sturman, Wyoming
Swan, Utah	Quarter	Soffe, Brigham Young
Broady, Colorado	Halfback	Christensen, Brigham Young
Snow, Utah	Halfback	Pace, Utah
McCarthy, Denver	Fullback	Krpan, Wyoming

Sugar Bowl Committee Considers Prospects

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Mid-Winter Sports Association continued discussion today of teams to be invited to play in the fifth annual Sugar Bowl football game here Jan. 2.

Herbert A. Benson, President of the Association, would not say what squads were being considered, but indicated an announcement would be released soon.

The list of clubs which may be invited includes Tennessee, Texas Christian, Carnegie Tech, Fordham and Oklahoma.

Villanova Invited

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29 (AP)—Clipper Smith, Villanova College football coach, disclosed yesterday his team had been invited to play the Sun Bowl game at El Paso, Texas, but probably would decline. The College turned down a similar bid last year.

Cox's Resignation Accepted

STILLWATER, Okla., Nov. 29 (AP)—Ted Cox resigned last night as head football coach of Oklahoma A. and M. College at the end of his third and most disastrous season. Henry P. Iba, Director of Athletics, said the college athletic cabinet had accepted the resignation. "My plans for the future are indefinite," Cox said.

Belleville Wins After 'Shakeup'

By the Associated Press

Belleville, Kan., Nov. 29

Coach Avy Masterson told his Belleville seniors they could play whatever positions they chose in their farewell to high school football. So—the quarterback moved to center, the tackles to ends, the ends to the backfield.

The "dream" team beat Concordia, 40 to 0. It was Belleville's largest score of the season.

Gonzaga Team Claims 100-Yard Run Record

SPOKANE, Wash, Nov. 29 (AP)—With little else to shout about at the end of a bleak football season, Gonzaga University laid claim today to the National team and individual championship for 100-yard runs.

When Tony Canadeo fleet sophomore halfback from Chicago, ran back a kickoff 102 yards against Loyola at Los Angeles Sunday, it was his second return of the year for more than the field's length—and the team's third.

Against Washington State he ran a kickoff back for what sports writers agreed was 105 yards.

Jim McGuire, Gonzaga fullback from Antigo, Wis., started the fad when he returned a kickoff 101 yards against the University of Idaho.

Hockey to New Haven

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—The Hockey Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union has awarded the national amateur hockey championship tournament to New Haven, Conn., to be played in the New Haven Arena. The dates for the tourney will be set during the A. A. U. convention at Washington next week end. Only American citizens are eligible to play on the competing teams.

Duke to Play The Trojans On January 2

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 29 (AP)—It's Duke, the rock of the Southern Conference, and Southern California, survivor of a bitter grid campaign along the Pacific, in the Rose Bowl battle January 2.

Concluding in six hours negotiations that usually take a week or more, Southern California last night invited the Blue Devils of Durham, N. C., to play its Trojan warriors in Pasadena's annual post-season game, and Duke lost no time accepting.

There is joy in the hills of North Carolina today, for never before in the 23-year-old history of the Far West classic has one of its teams played in the Rose-bordered Bowl.

Other Candidates

But just as there is celebrating in North Carolina, so is there gloom in Bluebonnet State of Texas and a wail for every rebel yell echoing over the rolling countryside of Tennessee, for Texas and Tennessee had unbeaten, untied Rose Bowl candidates, too, in Texas Christian and the University of Tennessee.

Sentiment was high here in favor of Davey O'Brien and his T. C. U. Horned Frog mates; Tennessee had a growing delegation of hopeful backers, and disappointment was keen within the two factions when Duke's Iron Dukes came up with a rush over the week end and won the invitation.

Duke's supporters in Southern Californa were legion, however, and no one could criticize its 1938 team or its record of nine straight victories with never a touchdown, never a point, surrendered.

Southern California drew a tough assignment in Duke, the team that tossed back the challenges of Pitt, Colgate, Syracuse, and other strong elevens of that caliber, and, in addition, a team coached by a man, Wallace Wade, who brought three Alabama teams to Pasadena and left with two victories and one tie for a near-perfect record.

Trojan Record

Against this is the Trojan record of never having been defeated or tied in four Rose Bowl games, three of which saw Howard H. Jones, who spent a year coaching Duke in 1924 before coming out here, at the helm of S. C. grid forces.

Whether the present twice-beaten warhorse of Troy, which dropped decisions to Alabama and Washington is as good as the one that kicked over Pitt, 47 to 14, in 1930, or Tulane, 21 to 12, in 1932, remains to be seen. An idea can be gathered next Saturday when S. C. winds up its regular season schedule against Notre Dame.

The Trojans have come a long way since Alabama set them down, 19 to 7, last September. They still have a long way to go before they attain the acclaim of yesteryear.

Season Records Rose Bowl Teams

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 29 (AP)—Here are the season's records of the Rose Bowl rivals:

Southern California	
7 Alabama	19
0 Oregon State	0
14 Ohio State	7
19 Washington State	6
13 Stanford	2
31 Oregon	7
13 California	7
6 Washington	7
42 U. C. L. A.	7
152	62

Duke	
18 V. P. I.	0
27 Davidson	0
7 Colgate	0
6 Georgia Tech	0
7 Wake Forest	0
14 North Carolina	0
21 Syracuse	0
7 North Carolina State	0
7 Pittsburgh	0
114	0

Iowa Basketball Clinic Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Ia.—High school coaches will have their chance to fire questions about any of their problems during the University of Iowa's basketball clinic in the field house Dec. 3, according to Coach Rollie Williams.

Revived after a lapse of two seasons, the Hawkeye clinic will be open without charge to any coach, not only in Iowa but in other States. Coaches are welcome to bring their squade to the affair and to the opening Iowa game with Carleton in the evening.

Instead of having a formal program, Coach Williams will turn the session over to the coaches themselves, beginning at 2:30 p. m. They can bring up their problems, arouse discussion among other mentors, and receive answers from Coach Williams and his assistant, Lawrence Harrison.

Freshman players will be present to work out demonstrations of various styles and plays, with the emphasis upon fundamentals. Coach Williams expects that the coaches will discuss such matters as various types of offense and defense, shooting, and rules interpretations.

Clinics were held by Coach Williams in 1933, 1934, and 1935. The 1938 affair has been scheduled after numerous mentors indicated that they were interested.

Creighton Leaves Cards

CHICAGO, Nov. 29 (AP)—Milan Creighton resigned yesterday as head coach of the Chicago Cardinal professional football team, a position he held since succeeding Paul Schissler in 1935.

Charles W. Bidwill, owner of the club which finished last in the National League's Western Division this year, expressed regret at the severance of "a very pleasant association," and announced he had "several outstanding men" under consideration as Creighton's successor.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Important Athletic Meetings

Two important athletic meetings are to be held in the United States within the next six days. The first of these will be the Golden Anniversary Convention of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. It will be held in Washington, D. C., next Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. The other will be a special meeting of the American Olympic Committee. This will be held in New York, a week from yesterday. No less than 77 amendments to the constitution, by-laws, and general and athletic rules are to come before the delegates to the A. A. U. meeting. Any new records made in the United States during the past 12 months will also be up for consideration.

© Harris & Ewing
Judge Samuel E. Hoyt

Track Measurements Up Again

We understand that the question of whether the metric system for track events shall be continued or a return made to the old system of yards and miles. Some day this question may be settled for all time; but as things are now it seems to keep bobbing up at about every A. A. U. convention held. It is hard for those who have followed track and field sports for 50 years or more to reconcile themselves to seeing the events run at different distances with different times. The 100-yard dash, the quarter-mile dash, and the one-mile run especially mean far more to the track and field fan in the United States than do the 100-meter dash, the 400-meter dash, and the 1500-meter run. And no one realizes that any more than the writer.

Times Have Changed

Despite this feeling for the old system of measuring, we must realize that times have changed. Fifty years ago the countries which were using yards and miles as the system for measuring predominated the athletic world, and it was their athletes who were making the world records. The number of runners who were competing at metric distances was very small in comparison. But now things are much different. There is hardly a country in the world which does not have representatives in the big international meets of the world, and most of these countries have always used the metric system. In fact, the only big athletic meets held these days that are not on the latter system are those held under the auspices of the United States, Great Britain, and her dominions.

Should Have Same System

With the United States sending athletes to foreign countries more and more each year, it seems to me that the sport should be put on one system all over the world. Those countries which have been using the metric system have shown no inclination to change to yards and miles, and so far as we know they do not intend to in the future. The United States has been sort of straddling the question of late years. Now the only American meets that have to be held under the metric system are the National indoor and outdoor championships. All others are optional. This will be the fourth successive year that those favoring a return to yards and miles will try to carry their point at an A. A. U. convention and have all American meets under the old system. Much as we regret the passing of the "100," the "quarter," and the "mile" from our track meets, we believe that the same system should be used all over the world, and if that is ever accomplished it will be by the adoption of the metric system.

The A. O. C. Meeting

The chief business before the A. O. C. meeting will be the accepting of Finland's formal invitation to the U. S. to participate in the Olympic Games of 1940. That the invitation will be accepted goes without saying. The games are now less than two years away, and it is none too soon for America to start her preparations for this big international meet. Finland has done a fine deed in taking up the program which Japan gave up, and it is up to the United States and every other nation to see that these games are a big success. Foreign athletes have been recording remarkable performances during the past summer, and Uncle Sam's representatives are going to find the competition keener than ever in 1940. Let them and the A. O. C. start next Monday to keep the Stars and Stripes in the forefront.

Cardinal Aerial Marks Threatened By Other Outfits

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—Although they have won only two games, the Chicago Cardinals have established two new National Professional Football League records. However, both may be beaten Sunday when the Washington Redskins and New York Giants meet at the Polo Grounds for the championship of the Eastern Division.

The Cards, who have completed their 11-game schedule, completed 114 aerials, six more than the record made by Green Bay two years ago, and established an efficiency of 47.5 per cent, which betters the mark of 46.7 set by Brooklyn in 1933.

The Giants, however, have completed 87 out of 176 for 49 per cent with one more game to go, while the Redskins are only three percentage points back. With 99 completions out of 214, the Redskins need to complete 16 to beat the Cards' record.

Washington continues to lead in ground gaining with an average of 278 yards in 10 games. New York is the best defensive team, allowing opponents only 79 points and 1822 yards. In addition, only 32 per cent of opponents' passes have been completed against the Giants.

Eastern League Re-Elects Prexy

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 29 (AP)—The Eastern Baseball League voted Tommy Richardson, of Williamsport, Pa., a four-year term as president yesterday, took Scranton into the fold, learned of two new bids and a $10,000 hike for the Trenton franchise, and increased the player limit from 16 to 17.

A Pennsylvania-New Jersey-New York bloc of Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport, Scranton, Albany and Trenton elected Richardson, after stormy debate, over Bill McCorry, the candidate of Binghamton, Elmira and Hartford. McCorry managed the Albany team during the past two seasons.

Scranton received the unanimous approval of the seven other clubs necessary for it to replace Hazleton as a franchise-holder.

Richardson disclosed Reading and Harrisburg have joined Springfield, Mass., Allentown, Hazleton and New Haven in the bidding for Trenton's franchise. Spencer Abbott, Trenton manager, told the meeting he had raised his sale price from $20,000 to $30,000.

The question of raising the players' salary limit from the existing $3,100 and approval of the league's new constitution were deferred until a scheduled March meeting.

Weiss received permission to transfer the Binghamton franchise, if necessary. He explained the lease on the team's park had expired.

The circuit will play the customary 140 games, beginning about April 26 and ending Sept. 5. League executives voted to continue the Governor's Cup play-off series between first division teams.

College Football

South Carolina 7, Catholic University 0.

Belmont Juniors Issue Challenge

BELMONT, N. C., Nov. 29 (AP)—There is another undefeated, untied and unscored on team looking for a post season game, and it is not Duke University, either.

It is Belmont Abbey Junior College. The college authorities issued a blanket challenge today for a post-season game to decide the National junior college championship.

Coach Humpy Wheeler said the team was willing to play anywhere—from Maine to California.

Belmont Abbey has not been defeated since the opening game of the 1936 season. The last defeat was at the hands of the N. C. State freshmen.

Since then, however, the Abbeys have beaten the Wolfiets twice, 25-6 and 14-0.

This year the Abbeys ran up 273 points while their opponents were amassing a big zero.

Navy Attendance Record

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 29 (AP)—A new attendance record was set at Navy football games this year, figures released by the Navy Athletic Association showed. Navy gridders played before 415,437 spectators this year, compared with 371,757 last year.

Here's a message of special interest to MONITOR READERS

BUY NO ANTI-FREEZE
...until you read these facts about Du Pont "Zerone"*

A FRIENDLY WARNING: You cannot be sure of getting the best value in anti-freeze until you know what Du Pont has to offer in "Zerone."

First, extraordinary anti-freeze protection. Scientific tests prove that "Zerone" would keep water from freezing solid even at 215° below zero. You'll never encounter temperatures like that, so you can be sure "Zerone" used in accordance with directions will protect your car in the coldest weather you'll ever experience.

The materials from which "Zerone" is made are so effective you need comparatively little "Zerone" to achieve protection. That's economy. Properly used, replacements of "Zerone" are little indeed—and that's economy, too.

Furthermore, scientific tests prove that the mixture of "Zerone" and water passes off engine heat better than water alone. That improves engine performance.

"Zerone" in a clean cooling system prevents formation of rust and corrosion—avoids power losses, helps save fuel and oil. Those are the facts, so ask your dealer to protect your radiator with "Zerone" today. It's only $1.00 a gallon. Du Pont, "Zerone" Division, Wilmington, Delaware.
* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

ONLY $1.00 A GALLON—MADE BY

Boston Amusements—Radio, Music, Art News

Kathleen Norris in Quiz

Behind the Microphone

"Information Please," heard Tuesdays on the NBC-Blue network at 8:30 p. m., eastern standard time, seems to have the attraction for the literary world that Cecil B. DeMille's Radio Theater has for movie people. That is, everybody wants to be on it, even though the pay may be small, because it seems to be "the thing." A guest spot on either show stamps you as being "in the swim."

Today's guest is Kathleen Norris, novelist, second woman to appear on the board of "experts" who agree to answer all and sundry questions on any topic thrown at them by the radio audience. Dorothy Thompson was the first woman to appear on the panel, which regularly consists of Franklin P. Adams, columnist; John Kieran, sports editor; Oscar Levant, composer, and Clifton Fadiman, master of ceremonies.

The program continues merrily on its way, despite sponsorship, a startlingly enough fact in itself. The show wisely has been "let alone." The commercial at the middle of the period might well be eliminated, however, as it slows up the program's tempo, which gives it an air which listeners apparently like.

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Town Hall

The Constitutional right of freedom of assembly and of speech is typified each Thursday evening in America's Town Meeting of the Air over the NBC-Blue network at 9:30, eastern standard time. On Dec. 1, Paul van Zeeland, formerly Premier of Belgium, will be a distinguished guest of the forum, which is to take up the subject, "Is An Economic Plan for World Peace Possible?"

Other speakers in the Town Hall forum will be Dr. Ruth Alexander, said to have been the only woman in 40 years to address the New York chapter of the American Institute of Banking; Leland Rex Robinson, formerly assistant director of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; and James Harvey Rogers, Sterling Professor of Political Economy at Yale. George V. Denny, Jr., is, of course, moderator.

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Two for the Show

Applying the old rhyme, "One for the money, two for the show," Columbia Workshop dramatic programs could be definitely placed in the second division. These are shows drafted on an artistic basis instead of weekly offerings ground out for a sponsor.

Wilbur Daniel Steele's "Giants' Stair," which is to be produced on Dec. 1 at 10 p. m. over the CBS chain, presented one of the Workshop's hardest casting problems. Need was for a portrayal of a dull-witted girl upon whom a crime has been fastened. After many auditions one of radio's hardest working actresses, Alice Frost, was chosen for the part. Action of the play takes place upon the top of a mountain during a storm. The title, "Giants' Stair," is taken from the alluvial steps cut into the mountain along which, the girl thinks, giants climb during a storm. As thus constituted the drama also has the makings of a sound engineer's holiday.

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The Met, and Toscanini

Saturday's great offerings to the radio, the Metropolitan Opera and the Toscanini concerts schedule, respectively, on Dec. 3, Verdi's "Otello," with Giovanni Martinelli and Lawrence Tibbett, NBC-Red network, 1:55 p. m., eastern standard time; and Beethoven's Symphony No. 3, the "Eroica," and Wagnerian excerpts consisting of "Siegfried's Death" and "Funeral March" from "Gotterdämmerung" and the "Rienzi" Overture, NBC-Blue network, 10 p. m.

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New Violinist

Another American radio début, that of Orlando Barera, Italian violinist, occurs on Sunday, Dec. 4, at 3 p. m., eastern standard time, over the CBS chain, in the Mendelssohn Concerto with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor. Mr. Barera made his New York début in February, 1936. He has been soloist recently with orchestras in Berlin, Budapest, Moscow and Prague, and, on these shores, in Boston. The Haydn Symphony in D major (B. & H. 104) and Brahms's First Symphony are programmed by Mr. Barbirolli.

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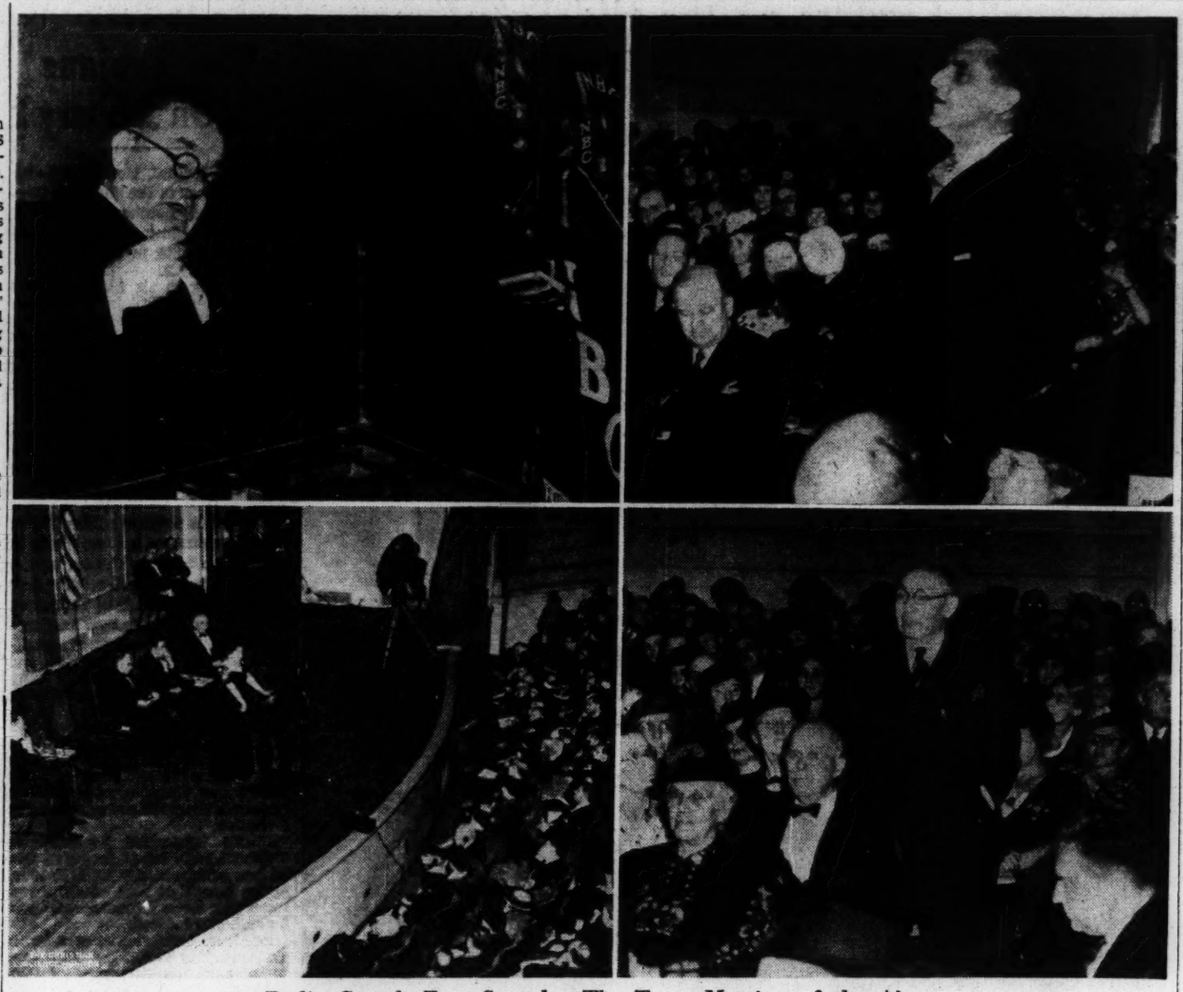
Cavalcade

"Cavalcade of America" which has previously won the nod among the popularity polls for its excellent historical dramas, begins its new season on Dec. 8 over the CBS network. James Truslow Adams, historian, is collaborating on the scripts for the new show, and Thomas Hardie Chalmers, narrator of the film "The River," will be the narrator in this show. The life of Knute Rockne, football coach, has been chosen for the opening program, 8 p. m.

A. D.H.



Radio Guards Free Speech—The Town Meeting of the Air

Top left: Gen. Hugh Johnson caught in a recent Town Hall meeting as he spoke on the effects of the Munich agreement; right, an audience member asking a question from the floor of Town Hall; lower left: Ann O'Hare McCormick, correspondent, giving her opinion on the subject; lower right: Another question from the floor.

Juht in Doublebass Recital

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To the stately contrabass man owes respect as the firm foundation of the orchestra's string choir and even as a valued member of certain chamber-music combinations (Schubert's "Trout" Quintet, for one, will bear witness to that). But to its occasional emergences as solo instrument and in, so to speak, full-dress recital one is sorely tempted to apply Dr. Johnson's remark concerning lady novelists. The magical mellifluousness that the Boston Symphony Orchestra's eminent conductor is able, when he deigns, to extract from the instrument constitutes an exception so illustriously implausible and unique in our day as to have no effect upon our thesis. And, we fear, the recital offered last night at Jordan Hall by Ludwig Juht, who is a valued member of Dr. Koussevitzky's own band, did still less to disprove it.

Mr. Juht is a contrabassist of undeniable proficiency. His bow and the fingers of his left hand travel with remarkable agility over the cables (one may scarcely call them strings) of his ponderous instrument. A gentleman of commanding physique and determined mien, he, if anyone, should be capable of taming it and bending it to his will. Yet, cajole or cudgel it as he may, even Mr. Juht cannot, as often as he would wish, get it to sing for him otherwise than querulously and unwillingly.

The dearth of original solo music for the contrabass is another of the disadvantages with which Mr. Juht and his fellows are confronted. Arrangements, however, did not form a preponderant part of last night's program. A sonata by Handel was, we incautiously wager, one of them; the lack of balance between the registers of solo instrument and pianoforte here bring something one would not willingly lay to the composer's charge. There were versions, too, of such tidbits as the overworked "Melody" of that manifold melodist Gluck, an equally well-known Gavotte by Corelli, and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Bumblebee." Excellently played, it must be said, were these last two—the former with a light and pleasing grace, the latter with great speed and effective verisimilitude.

But the place of honor was occupied by a Concerto of Dr. Koussevitzky's. The work has been heard before in Boston, performed by its composer; it need not therefore be discussed here. Its chief value, perhaps, lies in its having been written as a vehicle for the contrabass, and by a master of that instrument. But it reminds one of Ludwig II's idea of the perfect opera house, built to accommodate an audience of one—himself. Its passionate if somewhat repetitive cantilena issued uncomfortably from Mr. Juht's instrument. Its stormy rhetoric was weakened by subtle inaccuracies of intonation.

There was also a fortunately miniature "Time Trilogy" by E. Oja, its parts entitled "Life," "Eternity," "Today." Life, to Mr. Oja, appeared somewhat discordant, Eternity extremely monotonous, and Today obsessed with a rather outmoded species of ragtime. Mr. Juht and his accompanist (Leo Litwin) played these humorless pieces earnestly and very capably indeed. Of two pieces of the soloist's own composition—"Souvenir" and "Scherzo"—the second was by far the more successful, and the gayer. A fairly large audience was generous with its applause.

S. S.

'South Riding' Filmed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Patrons of the Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse are being offered a rare opportunity this week that their Boston neighbors were denied. This opportunity consists in seeing "South Riding," a fine emotional drama, which happens to be not only the best first-run film in these parts but one of the few outstanding films of motion pictures' so-called "Greatest Year." A London Films production directed by Victor Saville, "South Riding" is under the local sponsorship of A. Bendslev, who has astonished the "trade" hereabouts long ere this in the course of serving his community.

"South Riding," based on the late Winifred Holtby's novel of the same name, reduces a good many of humanity's larger problems to the microcosm of an imaginary Yorkshire riding (a jurisdictional division of the shire). This is the best sort of story because, besides telling their own personal histories, the characters represent a familiar social phenomenon.

The plot revolves around the municipal matter of a slum clearance project and those it involves. Opposed to the plan—not because of conservatism but because he smells a rat in the municipal woodpile—is a landed country gentleman, distraught by debts, selling his goods to support his daughter and his demented wife. His waning courage is revived by Sarah Burton, the sympathetic village schoolteacher who has fought for better school facilities and endowment of a particularly bright girl with a scholarship, and who has stood behind the local Socialist in his fight for slum clearance. This admirable effort has been seized upon, however, by two grafting councillors—one, a cynical contractor, the other, a hypocritical psalm singer. The general theme has been so expertly woven by Victor Saville with the lives of the characters that even the ending does not strike a false note.

Along with the story itself, the acting in "South Riding" is exceptional. Ralph Richardson's portrayal of the country gentleman is almost an essay in social criticism. Fatalism, tradition, snobbery, the adolescent philosophy of laughing grimly at trouble without doing anything about it are all integrated in this study. The villains of the piece—played magnificently by Edmund Gwenn and Milton Rosmer—are not merely obstacles to the successful culmination of the plot; they are drawn from the municipal councils of a thousand towns and cities. John Clements gives a restrained portrayal of the Laborite—an honest radical who fights for his reform until he realizes bitterly that he has been the dupe of dishonest men. Edna Best is straightforward and sincere as the teacher. In fact, the word "honesty" is written all over "South Riding" in block letters. Ann Todd, Marie Lohr, Glynis Johns and others in the cast are admirable.

Shown with "South Riding" is "Youth Marches On," a mild propaganda picture made by members of the Oxford Movement. There is also a Benchley short, "The Love Life of a Newt."

J. D. B.

Picture Sale to Aid Spain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Through Saturday there will be an exhibition and sale of pictures at the Boston Camera Club. The entire proceeds will go to the Spanish Children's Milk Fund.

About 150 American artists have contributed original works to this cause. Not only have they proved their generosity by giving, in most instances, examples of their best workmanship, but they have voiced a concerted opinion about a major issue in the world today.

At the Camera Club there are pictures large and small; there are oils and water colors, drawings, etchings, lithographs, monotypes. Familiar names are affixed to the exhibits, names like Nicolai Cikovsky, and Harry Gottlieb, Walt Disney and Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Louis Lozowick and Karl Zerbe, Jack Levine and Stefan Hirsh, William Gropper and John Gregory. There are some drawings by the versatile Angna Enters; some interesting decorative pictures by Oliver Chaffee. Wanda Gag contributes some of her amusing lithographs. William Littlefield supplies several vigorously wrought drawings. Meritorious water colors come from the hands of Nathaniel Burwash, Teresa Gilbert, Ethel Machanic. Charles Hopkinson and Charles Connick contribute their respective works (the latter a Sandwich glass medallion). There is a still-life from Molly Luce, a print from Karl Knaths, a pleasing landscape from Russell Cheney.

Some of the subjects refer to struggles and conflicts of today, but the function of the exhibition is most graphically related in a batch of posters come recently from Barcelona, and also to be sold for milk for Spanish babies. These are among the handsomest posters made anywhere today. They are informed with gritty determination; they plead a cause. Crises apparently can prove stimulating to designers who use the pictorial medium to inform and inspire. Propaganda is a word into which unpleasant meaning has been read of late, but as we look back over the history of art, we find that great artists have fulfilled this necessary function with no sense of artistic compromise.

D. A.

B. U. Orchestra

The Boston University Orchestra will give its first concert of the season in Alumni Hall, 84 Exeter Street, Tuesday evening, Dec. 13, at 8:15, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Fiedler. The concert is open to the public without tickets. The program: Beethoven, Seventh Symphony: Delibes, Songs and Dances from "Le roi s'amuse"; Satie, Trois petites Pièces montées; Balakireff, Overture on the Theme of a Spanish March.

Waugh Again Wins Popular Prize

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28 (AP)—A $200 prize for the most popular painting at the Carnegie International went today to Frederick J. Waugh for the fifth successive year.

The painting which caught the eye of all—except the judges—who filed through the rooms of the 1938 exhibit was a virile picture of rocks, waves and spray at Provincetown, Mass., where the veteran artist works.

The work, "Pounding Surf," was presented to the institute by Waugh for its permanent collection.

The popular prize, awarded by vote of the visitors, neglected all the awards of the international jury except "Winter," second official prize-winer, by the French painter, Maurice de Vlaminck. It was well down on the ballot.

Local Concert And Stage Notes

Helen Haupt, gifted young New York pianist, who holds a fellowship under Ernest Hutcheson at the Juillard Graduate School of Music in New York, will give her first Boston program at the Women's City Club, Tuesday morning, Dec. 6, at 11. The concert is open to members and their guests. Miss Haupt worked three years as a fellowship student under Guy Maier at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and previously, in 1935, held a scholarship to study with Dalies Frantz. Miss Haupt's program is as follows:

Partita in B flat major ..... Bach
Etudes Symphoniques ..... Schumann
Nocturne ..... Schumann
Etude in F major Op. 10, No. 8 Chopin
Etude in F major Op. 25, No. 3 Chopin
Ballade in F minor ..... Chopin

Gertrude Lawrence in "Susan and God" will conclude her tour in Boston late in the season. The play, now in Chicago, will first visit Detroit, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Toronto, and Montreal.

Seventeen Broadway attractions divided more than $272,000 among them last week as the winter theatrical season hit its stride. The New York Theater for that week provided an opening every night. Up to and including last Friday, there were 24 attractions touring 16 cities.

New Music From Mr. Zighera

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Three unfamiliar works grace the opening program of the Boston Chamber Orchestra's third season. Mr. Zighera has sedulously examined music of past and present for novel items for chamber combinations, and his list for Wednesday evening's concert contains music from three centuries. Haydn's Symphony in F minor, No. 49, bears the title "La Passione." It is remarkable in that the customary order of the first two movements in reversed, an intense Adagio preceeding the Allegro con brio, not as an introduction to it but as a slow movement in its own right. Strangely, enough, the key of F minor is seldom to be found in the literature of symphonies—Tchaikovsky's Fourth is the only other frequently performed score employing this key. In recent years, Vaughan Williams and Werner Josten have each written symphonies in the key.

Stravinsky's suite drawn from his ballet-opera "Pulcinella" was partially presented by Mr. Monteux at the symphony concerts in 1922; Dr. Koussevitzky played the whole suite in 1932. Following his example, Mr. Zighera's performance will traverse the Sinfonia, Serenata, Tarantella, Gavotte and Duets with their accompanying movements, mostly derived from the music of the early-eighteenth-century Neapolitan composer Pergolesi, of the "Stabat Mater," and of "La Serva Padrona" recently heard at the Metropolitan. Stravinsky has been content to orchestrate music of Pergolesi for his theatrical purpose, but often he could restrain himself only with difficulty, and there are many passages of pure Stravinsky to confuse the antiquarian.

♪ ♪ ♪

The work is based on a fanciful story called "Four Similar Pulchinellas" and discovered in a manuscript found in Naples in 1700. Pulcinella is a traditional character of Neapolitan folklore, and appeared in many of the Italian improvised plays of the sixteenth century and later. The present tale sees him disguised as a magician to protect himself from the swains of the young ladies of the town, who have all fallen in love with him. He returns to arrange all the marriages, however, being a good rogue, and contrives a particularly advantageous one for himself. Throughout the ballet the music is of primary importance, and the story is far less significant than the dancing.

For "first time in America," Mr. Zighera is introducing "Giration," a "choregraphic divertissement" by the distinguished French composer Gabriel Pierné. The little score has a curious history. It was composed at the request of a Paris firm to demonstrate the many advantages of the company's talking machines—or so one would be given to believe by various paragraphs on the score. "Giration" was recorded on Columbia record LFZ-337 on Jan. 12, 1934, by 12 soloists from the orchestra of the Colonne Concerts under the direction of M. Pierné. The record subsequently won the recording grand prize for that year.

♪ ♪ ♪

When Serge Lifar mounted the ballet with himself in the role of The Dancer at the "Théatre des Champs-Elysées" on March 22, 1934, the music was supplied by the record, played on a machine of the enterprising talking machine company. The scenario, by Jean Barreyre and René Bizet, tells a simple and charming story of The Top, The Ballerina and The Dancer.

At the rising of the curtain, The Top and The Ballerina are discovered. The Top is leaning against a chair; The Ballerina assumes a pose. Catching sight of a mirror, she tries a few steps before it (to the music of an unaccompanied clarinet). The Dancer wanders in as she is trying the paces of a waltz. As the dance proceeds, he joins her. Abandoning her at the height of her gyrations, he sees her fall once—them again. After a pause in the music, during which she attempts to recover her dignity, she makes explanations. But they are of no avail; the fickle Dancer has become interested in The Top. Seizing the ribbon from The Ballerina's corsage, he winds it about The Top in order to make that creature stand upright. The Ballerina is furious. She rushes at The Top and pulls her ribbon free (there is a descending scale from the piano). Set in motion, The Top fascinates The Dancer with the perfection of its whirling, and he dances off the scene with it. Shame and jealousy combine to teach The Ballerina an ultimate turn, however, and The Dancer, returning to the stage, is delighted. The Ballerina and The Dancer find new joy in dancing together.

G. H. L. S.

Teacher, Dancer, Choregrapher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Hanya Holm and her concert group, who are scheduled to give, at the Beaver Country Day School, a technique-demonstration in the afternoon and a dance concert in the evening, of Dec. 10, will at that time have just returned from a transcontinental tour and an active season on the Pacific Coast.

Miss Holm, an original member of Mary Wigman's School and Concert Group, now heads the former New York Wigman School under her own name, and is a leading member of the faculty of the Bennington School of the Dance, which will hold its annual six-weeks session next summer at Mills College, California. She teaches also at Columbia and New York Universities, at Sarah Lawrence and Barnard Colleges.

Known as an especially fine teacher, who brings out the individual qualities of her students, she is also a choregrapher of renown. Her imposing full-length composition, "Trend," first produced in the Bennington Festival of 1937, was given a memorable pair of performances during the following winter in New York, in the Mecca Auditorium, under specially arranged conditions. The audience was seated in the balcony, to insure the proper sight lines of a stage set on an inclined ramp in broken planes, of Arch Lauterer's designing. The mechanical reproduction equipment, provided by Mirko Paneyko, was an innovation in musical accompaniment.

♪ ♪ ♪

The evening program at the Beaver School will consist of two new compositions first produced in the Bennington Festival last summer—"Dance Sonata," to music written for it, by Harrison Kerr; and "Dance of Work and Play," to a special score by Norman Lloyd.

The Sonata is in the regulation four movements, which are titled, Maestoso, Grazioso, Andante Moderato, and Allegro Vivace. The dance movement is not an interpretation of the music, which, though written for the dance, was also written before the choregraphy was worked out; nor has it any literary content. It is an example of modern dance movement in abstract form.

"Dance of Work and Play" has a program indicated in its subtitles: Origin, The Empty-Handed, The Driven, The Solitary, The Communal, and Synthesis. "This dance is a comment," says the program note, "on work as an essential part of man's being. It moves from youthfulness and spontaneous joy in work, where work is play and play is work, through varying phases—unfortunate as well as happy—to a mature satisfaction and pleasure in work."

A third composition, "Metropolitan Daily," music by Gregory Tucker, indicates satire in its subtitles: Financial Section, Scandal Sheet, Society Section, Want Ads, Foreign News, Comics, and Sports. This work was given its first production on tour and has not yet been seen in New York or hereabouts.

The afternoon Demonstration Program in the Beaver School Auditorium will illustrate types of dance movement, showing Introductory Technique, Rhythm and Elasticity; Significance of Space in Dance, giving Fundamentals for Orientation, as, Single Floor Patterns, Bodily Directions and Dimensions; and present a series of Etudes on the following themes: Straight Path; Curved Path; Straight to Swinging Movement; Horizontal Plane; Dynamic Pulse; Movement in Unison; Melodic Counterpoint; Elasticity; Tangles; Incident Contagious, and Falls.

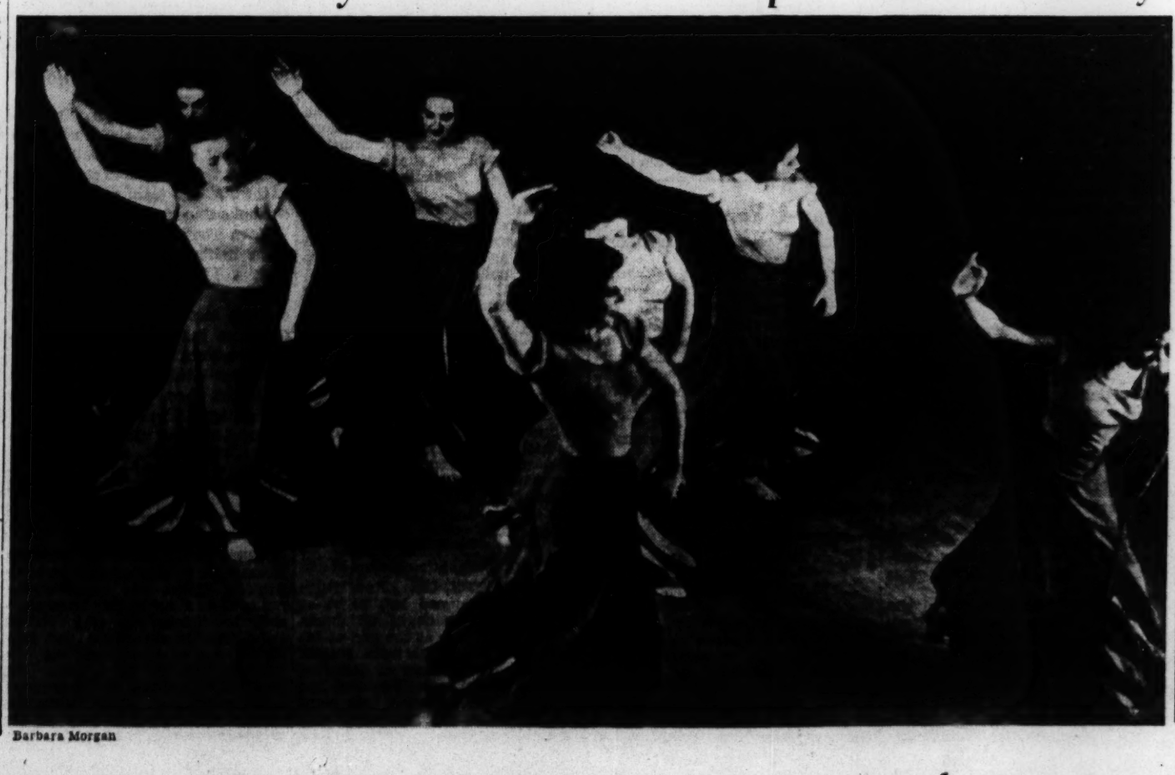
These were designed by Miss Holm and will be explained in part by her, but will be danced by the members of her group. Miss Holm will dance in the evening program.

Harvey Pollins, Miss Holm's musical director, will play the piano accompaniments.

Tickets for both performances may be obtained from Martha Bigelow Eliot, 22 Kennard Road, Brookline, who is managing the engagement.

M. L.

Members of Hanya Holm Concert Group in 'Work and Play'



Barbara Morgan

Federal Art Project

All details in designing and decorating the Federal Art Project's new galleries at 77 Newbury Street, Boston, have been carried out by artists, craftsmen and technical workers employed by the Project. An original design and model for gallery and furniture was made by James Petrie. Russell West has assisted in matching the colors chosen for the walls and in overseeing their application All frames for the paintings exhibited have been made on the Project by professional frame makers. The actual toning of each frame has been done by Joseph Cowell. The poster for the present exhibition is by Ben Nason. Metal work for number tags and display case is by Morris Lubin.

The Juilliard School of Music announces its annual competition for the publication of orchestral compositions by American composers. Through these competitions the Juilliard School selects each year one or more orchestral works and pays for their publication. The composer receives all royalties and fees accruing from the sale or performance of his work, and controls the copyright.

Amusements

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Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Schools—Colleges
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Living and Learning—With Maps and Globes

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'Finding It on the Map' Popular With the Entire Family

Living Room, Nursery, and Office Now Have Them On the Wall, Beautiful Globe of the Heavens in Use, Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Today maps and atlases are not packed away with diplomas and well thumbed text books. They are a part—and not a minor one—in the furnishings not alone of the schoolroom and home nursery, but of the living room and library. For the students in the family are not the only members taking a live and intelligent interest in the political and economic changes in the world.

Father's business necessitates an accurate knowledge; the discussions on the European drama at mother's club keep her alert, and there are other members attending the adult education classes. In a word, all the members of the family are becoming world conscious, and count it a matter of pride to keep themselves posted on every move. Besides, everybody seems to have a yen for world travel, and maps around give one a pleasant feeling of "going places." Then there are present-day events. Hitler's demand for the return of the colonies to Germany would, at first thought, have no reaction on the United States. One glance at the map—or a twist of the globe—illustrates the news articles we are all reading. Perhaps we had no idea how close possessions in Africa actually are to the South American countries—closer than the United States. Some of the things the United States is saying are best explained by a study of maps.

Decorative As Well as Useful

Today the majority of maps are a far cry from the colorless counterparts we grown-ups knew in our own classrooms. They are truly objects of art and are designed to harmonize with the furnishings of the home.

Take the globes, for example; they are in wonderfully lovely colorings, warm umbers and soft creamy tones, with the boundaries, now the mooted point, accented by exquisite shadings. Little gems which the most discriminating decorators hail with delight.

The bases of all of them display smart modern simplicity whether of bakelite—often in black—in combination with rich American walnut or of translucent glass, black, Nile green, coral, and onyx white. They may be illuminated, to light at the flick of the finger, and shed the mellow glow of a lamp. Placed on or beside the radio, you can follow with ease and exactitude the news of the foreign situation coming to you over the air and gain a clear-cut impression that mere words can never convey.

Celestial Travel

A companion piece to the terrestial globe is the celestial globe and many people are using these heaven and earth sets to a great advantage as decoration—arranged as book-ends or at either end of the refectory table.

It remained for a famous American map company to make a celestial globe, known to the ancients 2,000 years ago, understandable even to the children of today. All stars brighter than the fifth magnitude are shown in shining yellow—giving an effect of actually twinkling in their true positions in the deep azure blue heavens. With the star finder you can name the stars, tell to which of the romantic constellations, represented in light blue, they belong, in what direction they are moving across the sky, and display an astronomer's skill in forecasting where they will be in an hour, a week or a month hence.

To make still simpler the acquiring of the accurate and detailed knowledge so important today, there is a combination globe and atlas set. The ball rotates within a graduated meridian ring which is suspended on metal fitting above a good-looking solid American walnut base in which there is a shelf for the atlas.

The latest model accommodates the new Rand McNally Standard Atlas of the World which is smaller in size, about that of a volume of biography, and thus easier to handle or keep between the book-ends. There are all the beautiful four-color maps covering the entire world—especially the historical ones showing the various boundary changes—the complete indexes with population, illustrated descriptions of cities and countries, with notations of the many wonders of the world, physical maps of the continents, and of air, highway, and railroad mileage, charts of the star and solar system, aviation history to date, pronunciations of foreign names—in fact, the volume answers almost any question that might arise.

For those who cherish fine bindings there are atlases in full and half Morocco. For the marine-minded man a prize atlas is Philips Marine Atlas of the World in which all ocean bodies are charted as the better maps chart land areas.

So decorative and pictorial are maps today that we find them in homes where the vogue for plain, unadorned walls is rigidly enforced. Certainly nothing lends a more cultural air to a room than an exquisitely hand-colored map.

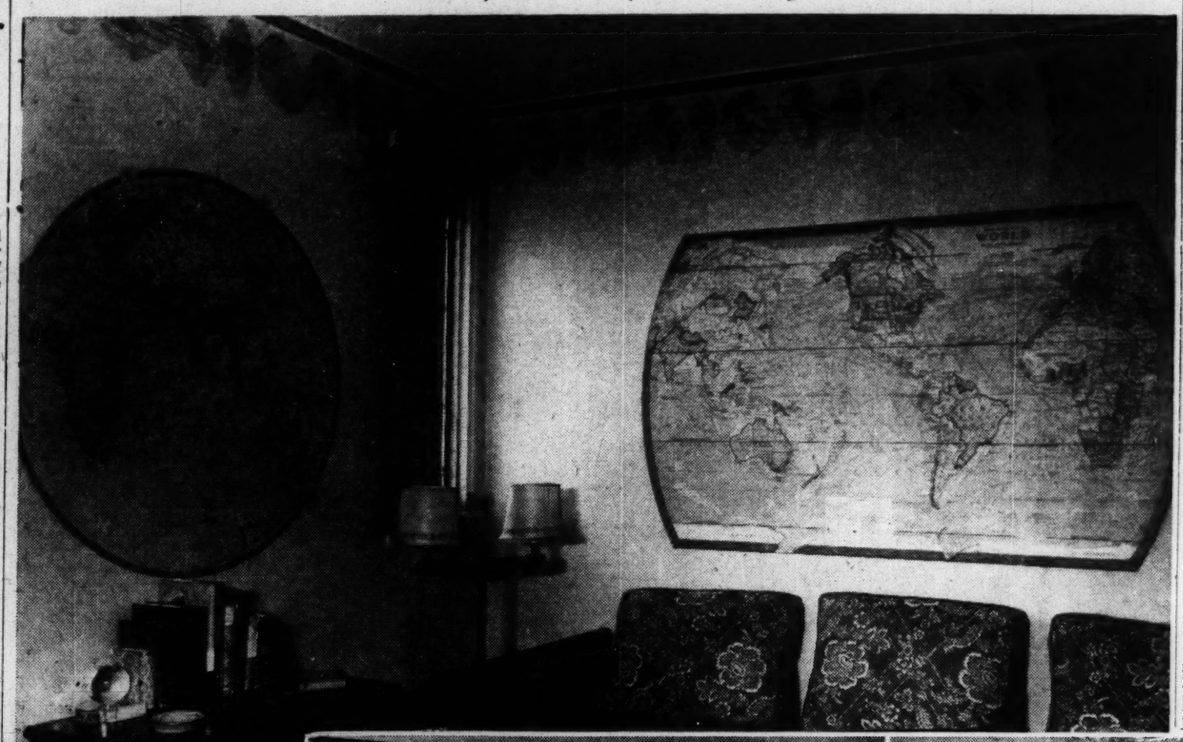
Pictorial Maps In Many Fields

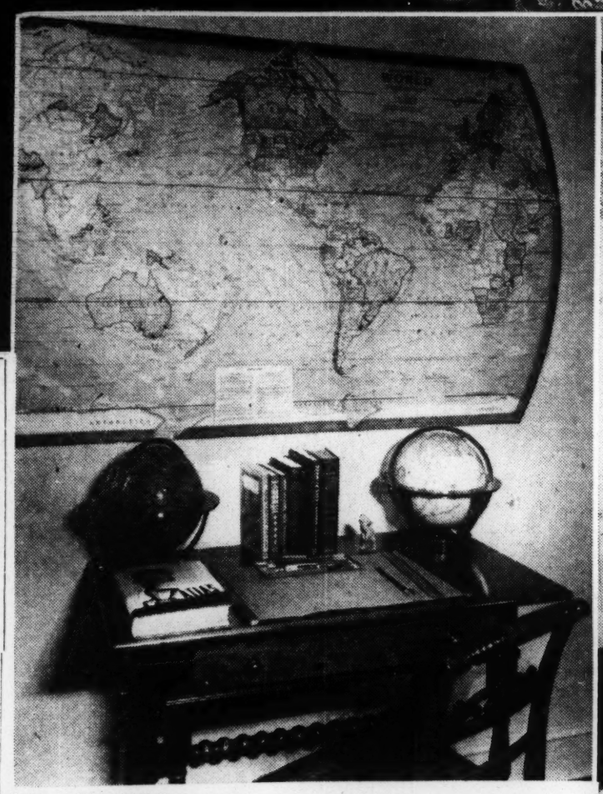
Because of their decorative character many people prefer to gain their knowledge from the illustrative descriptions on the pictorial maps. Even the stay-at-homes enjoy almost as much as the globe trotters these pictorial maps of London, Paris, Bermuda, Mexico, Alaska, practically every country and all the important cities.

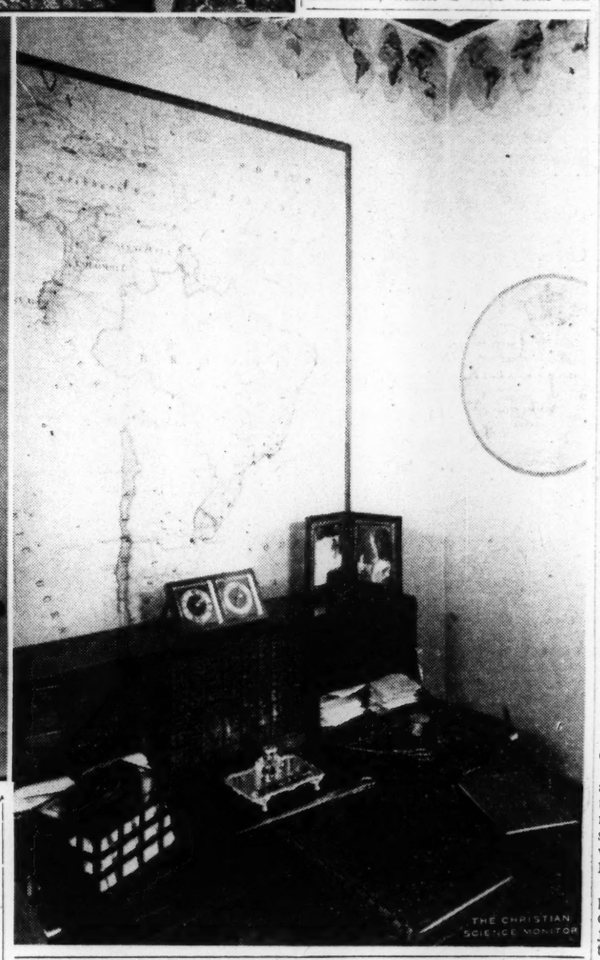
The industrial and economic development of the Hudson River is depicted in a truly romantic fashion. The charm of old Boston is presented in all its quaintness. There is a map for anglers. Lovers of dogs can learn of canine habits, breeding, etc., from a map noting 66 of the breeds in the countries of their origin, and this enumerates just a few on the long list of pictorial and romantic maps.

No happier and more pictorial method of imbibing geography can be conceived than the "Map of Children Everywhere." Hung on the nursery wall the bright blue oceans and pale green continents, with sketches of children in the native costume of the countries, never fail to attract and hold the attention of the youngsters.

Since today so many maps are required to keep alert men and women posted at all times on world affairs, why not start a map library? There are book bindings of standard size titled with the name of the map, into which the map can be folded when not in use. These can be stacked on the bookcase shelves, always ready for reference.







Courtesy of Rand McNally Company

With a Greater World-Mindedness on the Part of Most of Us, the Use of Maps and Globes as Much-Prized Home Equipment Goes Without Saying. One of the Most Interesting Rooms, and Always a Gathering Place in the Country Home, Is the Room in Which Maps Are Used as Wall Decoration. In the Room Shown at the Top, Which is the Den in the Home of Andrew McNally in Greenwich, Conn., the Homolosine Equal Area Projection of the Earth, Giving Its Various Aspects in Continuity, Forms an Appropriate Frieze for the Large World Maps Painted on the Walls. The Heaven and Earth Globes Serve as Book Ends, and Tucked Between Them Is the Latest Rand McNally Atlas of the World. In the Picture Below at Left, We See a Student's Desk (Suited to the Grown-Up Continuous Student as Well as to the One Still in School or College), With a Map of the World Hung Above. Here Again May Be Seen the Terrestial and Celestial Globes and an Atlas. With the South American Countries Coming to the Fore in World Affairs, the Use of Maps in the Room Shown at Right Is Interesting. This Is a Hand-Colored Model Which Encourages Attention to History-in-the-Making. The Round Map at the Right Gives North and South America in Relationship. The Frieze Above Is the Homolosine Equal Area Projection of the Earth as in the Top Picture.

Abroad at Home

The Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps like our first speaker, you have had a great longing to travel. Mr. J's experience and the thinking back of it will be helpful, we believe, to many—Chairman.

* * *

England

Dear Round Table:

I want to travel; have always wanted it; have, at times, made myself wretchedly miserable over it, realizing that there is so much to experience in this interesting world and that if I continued for long bound to an office desk, a "miserable wage slave," I might miss it all. But now I am cured of all that self-pity, and this is how.

In the first place I had to realize that it was self-pity, that my feeling wretched was a symptom of something wrong which ought to be put right, and that the something wrong was within myself. That realization is in itself a very big step; it is more than half the battle.

Now we, that is my wife and I, live right in the center of London, exactly one mile walk from my place of work; and my daily walk takes me close by the Central London Youth Hostel. Consequently during the summer months I have seen on my way to the office in the mornings young people in holiday dress, both sexes, and all nationalities, some with packs on their backs, some cycling, some sitting on doorsteps in most unconventional manner studying maps. And seeing these "friends I don't know" in the center of London on holiday, I recalled the tandem tour that my wife and I had last year, and the mood in which we approached the town and villages on our way.

These people approached London in the same mood, somewhere new, strange, and above all, interesting. So I resolved to see my London in the same way as they were seeing it, as I myself saw other people's cities. It worked.

Also, I have found that once having visited a place, I had a permanent interest in it, which immediately responded when I found mention of it in the Monitor. Why not then let the interest precede the visit, and read all the Monitor news with the same interest? That worked too.

I have put down my remedy for a sense of thwarted wanderlust with extreme brevity, knowing the pressure on your space; but that may be a sufficient finger-post to others who are similarly afflicted.

(Mr.) G. J.

* * *

Two Questions

Texas

Dear Chairman:

The Youth Round Table has brought many a sunny moment into my life, and I anticipate its appearance in the Tuesday Monitors. I suppose that many have taken advantage of this column to make friends all over the world. I have today started my fifth correspondence with a reader of this worthwhile column. I say I have started it, for the person to whom I wrote today sincerely stated that she would welcome any letters. Ordinarily I was not certain that my letters to Round Tablers would develop a correspondence, but have been very thankful when I have heard from each, thereby beginning another interesting correspondence.

Two subjects have come to my attention in these letters that I would like to hear opinions on.

One was the chain letter. A friend in England wrote that she disapproved of the system and recommended my writing to you. She remembered an article in the Monitor a few years ago which influenced her to her present belief. I have no set rule as to its rightness or wrongness, so would like to hear from some one who can help me to make the right decision on the subject. Of course, the letters I have come in contact with have concerned hankies, recipes, towels, etc., not money. If these are considered the same, I can see the fault of the idea.

The other subject I want to mention is Bingo. One of my pen pals asked my advice on playing that game, for she had been criticized for being a participant of it. I have played the game with friends and thought it good clean entertainment. Can anyone give me ideas on these subjects?

Thank you, Chairman, for your nice little remarks at the beginning and close of our meetings, and thanks to all speakers for their helpful contributions.

(Mrs.) M. R.

* * *

We are glad to publish the letter from Mrs. R. From several Round Tablers we had heard about a chain letter and had advised our members to find ways of discouraging such activity. Chain letters are not an example of intelligent correspondence. They are indeed likely to be an imposition. Those whose names are given have not indicated their desire to take part; and when asked to enclose money or some gift, the recipient frequently does not wish to do so, yet is embarrassed about refusing because mesmerized into a sense of responsibility for "not breaking the chain." Under the title "Ropes of Sand" our Editorial Page some time ago during a chain letter craze that was sweeping the American continent published an editorial pointing out chain letters which collect things are a form of gamble, and that sometimes they are even a form of "racket."

As for Bingo, it is a fact that this and similar games are all too often used for gambling. We have never played the game, but from those who have, we understand that in itself it seems harmless enough good fun. The decision therefore must be made individually, taking into consideration the occasion, crowd, and possible influence. What do some of the rest of you think on both these questions?

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Newnham Opens New Wing

Girls Helped Raise Funds; Now Enjoying New Rooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge, Eng.

The new wing of Newnham College, Cambridge, has been built, and formally inaugurated; and this term students are living and working in it. More rebuilding remains to be done, but the first stage has now been completed.

The name given to the new wing is Fawcett Building, after a family which did much for Newnham in the early days of the College; and specifically after Miss Philippa Fawcett, a former Newnham student, who was Senior Wrangler of her year, being placed above all the men in the Class Lists of the Mathematical Tripos.

As to the formal inauguration, that took place during the Long Vacation Term, when only a part of the students were "up." Her Majesty Queen Mary came to Cambridge to declare the building open. Purses were presented. It was a day of general festivity.

Students Help Raise Funds

When the scheme of rebuilding was started, a publicity campaign was launched. A Building Fund was opened; dinners, dances, song recitals were given. And as a result of all this, the outside world took quite a lot of interest in Newnham.

Inside the college, the Building Fund was added to the list of "Causes" for which people trotted round from door to door, demanding contributions. Some enthusiasts made cake, fudge, jellies. There was a book auction. There was a fencing display. A model of the New Building could be seen for two-pence Finally there was a whole Newnham Week, including a tennis tournament and culminating in a grand luncheon in Clough Hall, with a collection at the end. . . . One way and another, the first stage of rebuilding Newnham has been completed and paid for.

In the Meantime

The work of building was carried on through about three terms, and though really, apart from the noise, it disturbed us little enough, there was a certain amount of fuss and makeshift involved. There was the business of extending Lecture Room Passage; this meant that on the way from Old Hall to Sidgwick Hall you had to step over or round, or otherwise to negotiate a series of obstacles such as workmen, planks, bricks and so on—and the improvised roof over this portion of the passage was entirely inadequate as a protection from rain.

Then there was the business of coming back in a hurry from visiting friends on one of the upper floors of Sidgwick. You would charge along the corridor, swing round a corner and find yourself confronted by a rough wooden partition—whose existence you had forgotten since last time and would forget again by next time—separating the part of Sidgwick which was to be demolished from the part which was to be left intact. Then you would have to go all the way back to the main stairs and you would probably be late for dinner. Yet, we are all glad the building is finished now.

As a Topic Of Conversation

As a topic of conversation when tête-à-tête with a Don, the new building must have been the salvation of many a shy student. But, on the other hand, if you are not at all shy of Dons, and one of them asks you: "What do you think of the new building?" you may well find yourself in an embarrassing situation. (The architect, by the way, was responsible also for the Shakespeare Memorial Theater, Stratford-on-Avon.)

We agree that there had to be a new building, and we are very glad for the people who used to live in "slummy" rooms, but now have large, airy, bright ones with light furniture and gas fires. We appreciate the new lecture rooms, simpler, cleaner and less like schoolrooms than the old. We enjoy the clean, white-washed look of the corridors, and hope they'll stay that way.

Yes, indoors the new building is, on the whole, satisfactory. It is the outside that really worries us. The rest of Newnham is built of dark red brick, which makes a good background for the trees, flowers and shrubs. It is fussy, but friendly, and in any case, if you do not like it, you can ignore it. But the new building is more difficult to disregard. It is built in perpendicular stripes of light red brick and light gray brick, with a jutting strip down the middle in a light stone color, and a large square tower. We hope that wear and weather may some day bring Fawcett Building into harmony with the rest of Newnham.

A. R. L.

Pordim's School for Peasants

Winning the Villagers to Improved Ways of Living

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulgaria

This is the story of a social adventure that reached its goal. Somewhat over a decade ago an American and his Swiss wife founded a school for peasants in northern Bulgaria. The school is in the village of Pordim and consists of a number of separate houses where the pupils live with their teachers.

Learning how to live is the school's program. The pupils get no diplomas enabling them to become white-collared state officials in the cities. The school doesn't take them away from their pigsties and hen-coops.

It sounds so nebulous a scheme that a group of visitors were curious to see what the graduates of the school were doing in their villages. What the visitors discovered surpassed their expectations. This school is setting its mark on Northern Bulgaria for its graduates show that they really have learned how to live better.

It is no exaggeration to say that they are building up a better type of village civilization. That does not mean that they have made northern Bulgaria resemble Denmark yet, but they are bringing it visibly nearer Denmark, which is their ideal and inspiration. The visitors found that they could almost automatically detect the homes where the Pordim graduates live, because they are different.

Risen Above Village Lethargy

A general conclusion from the tour was that the Pordim people are strivers and reformers. They have risen above village lethargy and the stifling hand of tradition. What was good enough for their fathers is not good enough for them. They are all trying to put into practice the things they learned in school and are enjoying the venture.

Their homes are more inviting and comfortable. Without exception they have beds and stoves, often a picture or two on the wall, a tiny library, unpretentious individual dishes, chairs, fruit-preserving utensils. The visitors even found two washing machines, though a general use of them is much to expect where brooks and washboards are still so serviceable.

It is especially worthy of note that in the "Pordim families" the children were given better care. All Bulgarians love children, but in most villages affection outruns competence. Only hardy babies survive; yet grandmothers insist that each new generation be brought up (or brought down) as the former ones were. These Pordim alumnae have succeeded in defying grandma's traditions, without creating too great family strife, and in many cases the "Pordim Babies" are the best in the villages.

Pordim Has Done It

"Pordim people" all have gardens. Bulgaria is famous for its gardens and it is as natural for a Bulgarian to raise good vegetables as for an American to drive a car. But in spite of this, hundreds of grain or fruit-raising villages don't plant gardens. That is due to inertia, tradition, and perhaps sloth. Nothing seems so difficult as to lure a peasant from the bad ways of his fathers. But Pordim has done that. Each of its graduates has a balanced economy. Of course they raise the staple village crops for marketing, but in addition they cultivate those things that make their own lives pleasanter. Many Balkan peasants live on bread and pork, sour milk, peppers in season, garlic in or out of season, and beans, eaten from a common bowl on a very low table. The "Pordim people" have appreciably improved this menu.

Pordim graduates also have a better variety in their fields, somewhat better stables and less intermingling of folks with chickens and pigs.

They are almost invariably supporters of useful communal enterprises, such as summer kindergartens, day nurseries, reading-rooms, co-operatives. When "agronomes" (farm experts) or visiting lecturers appear, when new machines are introduced, new devices for soil enrichment are proposed, new crops suggested, the Pordim graduates always show themselves receptive. Naturally, they don't accept all new schemes, but they do support every promising venture. And they have created such a tradition of sound judgment that their fellow-peasants tend to follow their example.

Grown Gentler, Friendlier

In addition to all this, a gentler, friendlier spirit prevails in "Pordim homes." A Balkan village is a rough, crude place. The saloon is generally the chief social and cultural center. Men become coarse and unfeeling. They use very vulgar language, laugh at obscene jokes and tend to scorn finer things. They don't want to be taken for dandies, to say "isn't" when they prefer to say "ain't." They are rather ungallant towards women and speak with considerable scorn of "women's work." But the visitors found that most "Pordim men" are not ashamed to be somewhat gentler and more considerate and that they are inclined to prefer their homes to the saloon.

These are small and unspectacular improvements in out-of-the-way spots in a largely unknown land. But they are the finest fruits of a teacher's efforts and revive one's faith in the inestimable worth of a good school.

Develop Your Skills

The part that one can play among his fellows is determined by skills of mind and hand and body, by the mastery that one has over brain, eye, nerve, and muscle. Can you maintain a conversation in a pleasing voice? Can you walk with ease and poise? Can you tell a story? Can you sing? Play an instrument? Can you dance? Can you drive a car safely? Can you set a table? Dress a baby? Can you typewrite? Take shorthand? Give directions or take them? Make a satisfactory application for work? Preside over a meeting? Make a speech? These are all skills. They can be developed by sustained practice. Skill gives joy and a sense of worth. Choose one skill after another and work at each until you attain excellence and establish habit.—Joy Elmer Morgan.

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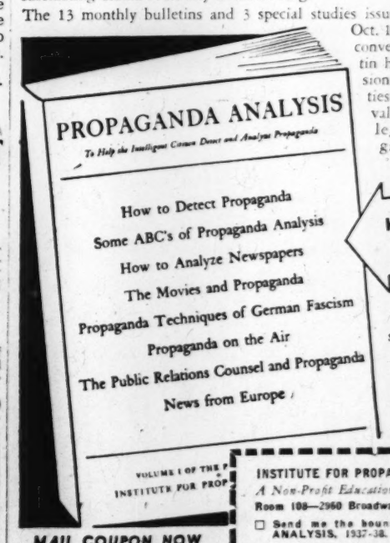
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Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative Arts

The color print, "Minnesota Farm," is by Adolf Dehn, internationally commended for his lithographs, but who this year had his first exhibition of water colors. He finds subject matter on his family's own farm in Waterville, Minnesota, the red brick barn at the left balanced by a golden straw stack, with the house and its surrounding trees in the distance. Picture size, 20" by 13¼"; mat, 27" by 21."

Planned for Modern Living

Fourth of Twelve Weekly Articles

If the impressions of the reader are the same as my own, the more he examines this "maidless," three bedroom house, the greater will be his pleasure and surprise at its success as a solution of the always present small house problem.

To begin with, it assumes the common and difficult factor of the narrowest of lots, if not the least in depth—50 feet by 100.

With this, the desire for privacy from neighbors is met to a degree that could hardly be hoped for in that area. With window space mostly at the ends, a plan 36 feet wide gives abundant light in all five rooms, none of which permit view of within from the sides.

Without the garage, the length of 47 feet is so disposed that all rooms extend their length to conform with the lot. Even closets' placement falls in with the scheme. The line of four is so neatly set that one serves the entrance, for coats; the next two are for a bedroom; the last is in the little hall, for linen.

Utilities are remarkably compacted, reducing housekeeping footsteps to the fewest possible, it would seem. Yet, the dining alcove gives the impression of being set apart from the living room portion of the same interior, although it might be so furnished that this, too, could become attractive for general sociability, as an extension of living room uses.

Being a maidless house, the kitchen has been given view of both the entrance door and the yard, for drying or for children at play. Altogether, the house has been admirably studied in its suitability for easy operation by a mother who does all the housework and child care. All bedrooms are effectively screened and silenced from living room, by the small hall which takes up extremely little floor space. The two flues for fireplace and heater are together, and centrally located.

If readers have opportunity to compare this house with others of five rooms, to be built on 50-foot lots, they are likely to be impressed with the high degree of privacy provided here. Whether indoors or out, most of the inmates' activities may be quite unseen by neighbors, or theirs by the inmates here. Opening from the living room is a good sized terrace with a bed of green or flowers below the window. This terrace is screened on two sides by the angle of the house, on the third by extension of house wall, and opens to the southwest, catching usual summer breezes.

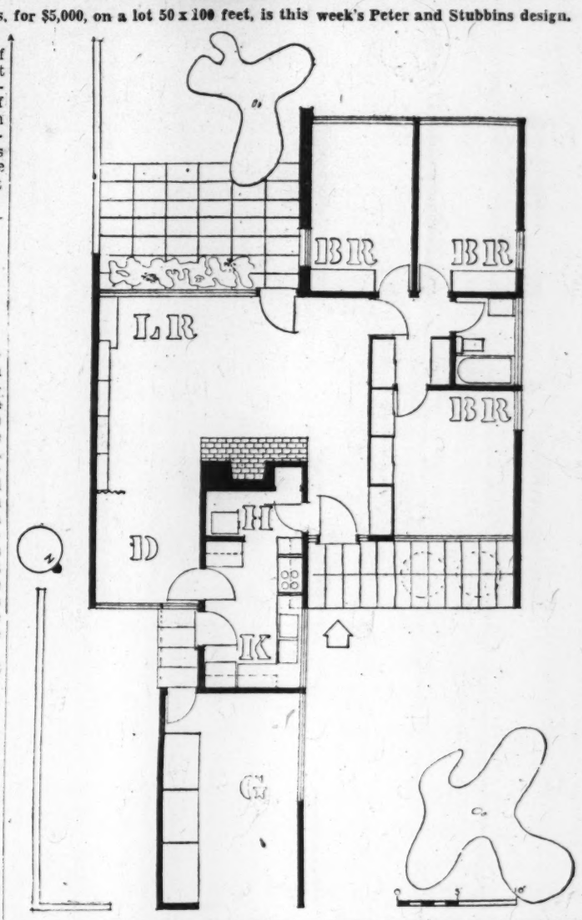
A roof extension over the entrance is carried to the outer wall, two large circular holes in the roof admitting light for the large bedroom window. The windows in the garden end of the living room extend nearly to the floor, but those in other rooms are about four and a half feet above it.

This house scheme adapts itself very well to the Precision Built Homasote System, and is only possible with the modern conception of planning. In this respect it is an example of the advantage in freedom which modern architecture has over traditional styles. The cubage is 15,250 feet and the estimated cost $5,000.

C. G. B.

Peter and Stubbins, Architects

A maidless house with 3 bedrooms, for $5,000, on a lot 50 x 100 feet, is this week's Peter and Stubbins design.



They Decorate and Educate

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York, N. Y.

Two years ago art critics of this country expressed in their newspaper columns, with more warmth than critics are accustomed to show, their appreciation of the work of the Associated American Artists, in making available etchings by outstanding artists at the modest price of five dollars apiece.

This group is continuing its work of educating the public to what is worth while in contemporary American art, as it announces an even greater service. Now it offers authentic color reproductions of the paintings of leading artists, representing all parts of the United States.

Possible for Many Homes

This means that for the nominal sum of $7.50, persons remote from art museums and who may have never seen a single original painting of merit or even an etching, may possess an exact reproduction, in color, line and, it would seem, actual feeling of an outstanding contemporary work. More than that, through the length and breadth of the country will go definite enlightenment concerning the richly developing art of modern America.

When such artists as Grant Wood and Thomas Benton have difficulty distinguishing between their own originals and these gelatone facsimiles, it is understandable that the Association responsible should express itself as "thrilled" with the success of the new process.

A mellowing finish adds to the impression that one is seeing an original rather than a facsimile. The specially hand-made paper has a pebbled likeness to that used for water colors, making still stronger the sense of original works in that medium. With comparable conviction it gives the imitated surface of the flat-palette oils of Grant Wood.

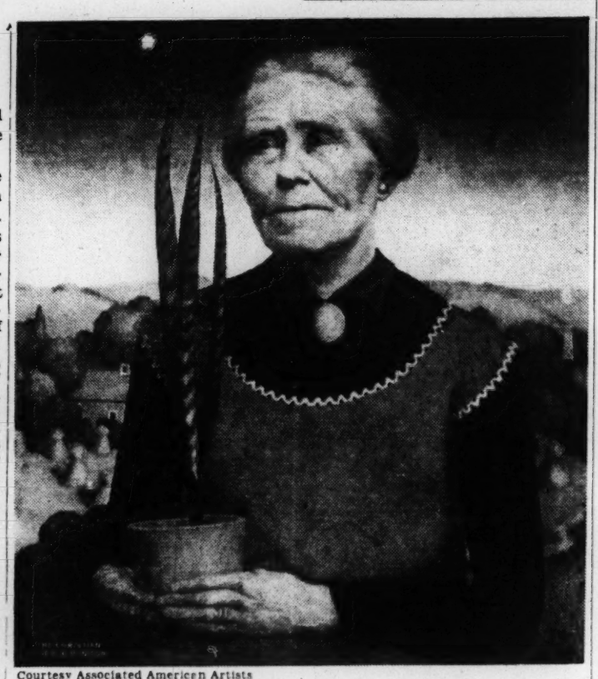
The first series, produced in a limited edition of 1,000, consists of 12 works selected by a jury of artists, critics and museum directors. Wood's now famous masterpiece, "Woman with Plants," Thomas Craven has declared to be superior to Whistler's portrait of his mother, and is representative of the vigorous art growing out of the Middle west. In another way is also the water color landscape of Adolf Dehn.

List of the Artists

New England artists are represented by Leon Kroll's "The Willows" and by Luigi Lucioni's water color entitled "Sunlit Patterns." From the works of the "modern Degas," Raphael Soyer, a pastel group of figures entitled "Modern Tempo" has been selected. There is the painting, "Toilers at Sunset" by the young Californian, Millard Sheets; and the gouache, "Inez," by Maurice Sterne. John Whorf's water color, "The Beach Combers," was shown at New England summer exhibitions during the past two years. Robert Brackman's pastel, "Study—Morning Interlude"; a pastel still-life by Lucile Blanch; John Costigan's water color portrait of his three children at play; Thomas Benton's vigorous water color representation of Negro life, "Cotton Pickers—Georgia"; these complete the first list.

In addition to helping the public and the cause of art in the United States, the new method assists painters to continue to produce, by creating a market for them during their lifetime. Each reproduction bears the approval signature of the artist. There is an illustrated catalogue. Information in detail may be obtained from the Association's galleries at 420 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Pearl Strachan



Courtesy Associated American Artists

One of the dozen paintings chosen by Associated American Artists for reproduction in color, is Grant Wood's "Woman With Plants." Her dress is blue-black with light blue collar and her work apron is gray. Sky tones range from light cream to blue and landscape colors are mostly those of the hands and face.

Collectors' Club Meetings

By Mabel M. Swan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A permanent exhibition of their wares has been arranged by members of the Pewter Collectors' Club at the Harrison Gray Otis House, 141 Cambridge Street, Boston. In addition to the opening of this display at the meeting on Nov. 30, Mrs. Eaton H. Perkins will read a paper on "Auctions and Exhibitions of Pewter Twenty-five Years Ago."

Doll Collectors' Club

A free exhibition of antique and modern dolls loaned by members of the Doll Collectors' Club will be held in the Atkinson-Lancaster Room of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, 9 Ashburton Place, Beacon Hill, Nov. 28 to Dec. 10, from ten to four. A group of European folk types, George VI in costume, a bridal party and a royal doll, are a few of the many interesting examples to be shown.

Early American Glass Club

Choice pattern glass combined with colored centerpieces placed on unusual tablecloths and arranged with excellent taste by members of the Glass Club, produced some very lovely table settings at the November club meeting at 3 Joy Street, Boston. Nine tables were set, and the exhibitor of each was introduced by Mrs. Marietta Corr, Chairman of the Program Committee. If one particularly admired color effects, Miss Hester Wilkinson's table would have attracted attention at once. Rich, warm reds and golden yellows of true autumn-leaf colorings dominated in her setting of "Amberina" glass on a tablecloth in tones from deep wine to pale flesh, all found in the glasses. A fruit centerpiece and fruit bonbons at each end of the table still further accentuated the rich autumn coloring. Amberina, Miss Wilkinson said, was her particular choice because it was blown glass and was easily obtained in many different shapes. A large cracker jar bore the label of the New England Glass Company, while several choice glasses and a bell supplemented more usual pieces.

A "Rose-in-Snow" collection, set on a peach tablecloth with centerpiece of Talisman roses, made an effective arrangement. A "New England Pineapple" group was placed on an old damask banquet cloth. A cream pitcher, handled mugs, a footed tumbler, a large oval dish, and salts were the outstanding pieces on this table, by Mrs. J. E. Coleman of Rochedale.

Lacy Patterns Are Finest

There is nothing in pressed glass lovelier than lacy Sandwich, and dainty as on old-time lacy valentine was the table of Mrs. George C. Beale of Belmont. Among other settings attractively worked out were: a service of Bellflower pattern shown by Mrs. Samuel Duncan on a peach-colored cloth with vase of chrysanthemums and larkspur; Sandwich Daisy by Mrs. Arthur E. Barlow was striking in its simplicity, on a cloth of white damask and a single gardenia in central compote; a Daisy and Button set in four colors, like an old-fashioned nosegay—blue, amber, yellow, and clear—with yellow chrysanthemums in a turquoise blue boat; a set of turquoise-blue, milk glass, on a cloth of old flax with a netted fringe.

The "clinic" which followed, always a popular part of the program, cleared up many vexing problems for members who had brought in pieces of glass for identification.

Hawaiian Folk Arts, Chiefly Quilting

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

Following several annual exhibitions of handicrafts work from different sections of the United States and one of Canadian work, the Folk Arts Center at 673 Fifth Avenue (entrance on East 53d St.,) are now showing examples from Hawaii, in co-operation with the Honolulu Academy of Arts and Sciences and other lenders.

The space is given mostly to more than twenty quilts, supplemented by representative specimens of tapa coverlets of early and late dates, woven matting, utensils for beating tapa, native bowls, calabashes and their carrying nets, primitive fish hooks and nets, and other objects. Although these come from far beyond the continental coasts of the States, they are from American territory, and the display tends to enliven visitors' consciousness of the extent of the Federal authority.

Looking at examples of excellent needlework done as many as sixty years ago, one is surprised to learn that women of Hawaii first learned the use of needle and thread only fifty years before. Evidently the Islanders acquired readily the technique New Englanders began teaching them when the first missionary ships reached there in 1820. The present work is done with so much freedom and imagination in the many appliquéd designs, that it might be thought the development of many generations of practice and tradition. In fact, the best of its qualities are indigenous, as Hawaiian women translated the new ideas into their own vernacular.

First Taught Patchwork

The seven young New England matrons began instruction in use of needle and thread as they would have taught children at home—by making patchwork "squares." This proved to be profitable practice in stitchery, but few odds-and-ends of cloth were at hand for patchwork patterns. The decorative method of appliqué, less common in the missionaries' former homes, suited better the islanders' tastes and materials.

This they adopted with enthusiasm, joyously originating patterns derived from natural forms seen in plants, trees and fruits. So lively and subtle and often poetic was their imagination, that the names given to their designs seem to us without conceivable relation to the forms. Yet, we are told in a bulletin issued by the Honolulu Academy of Arts, that:

"This is not due to lack of logic on the part of the designer, but to the difficulty of interpreting in English the allegorical thought of the Hawaiian and the subtlety of his expression. Then, too, there is not necessarily any connection between the actual design and the name given to it. Many a woman, having worked out in her quilt some meaning known only to herself, gives it a name now foreign to the subject and keeps the interpretation secret."

Alluring Titles

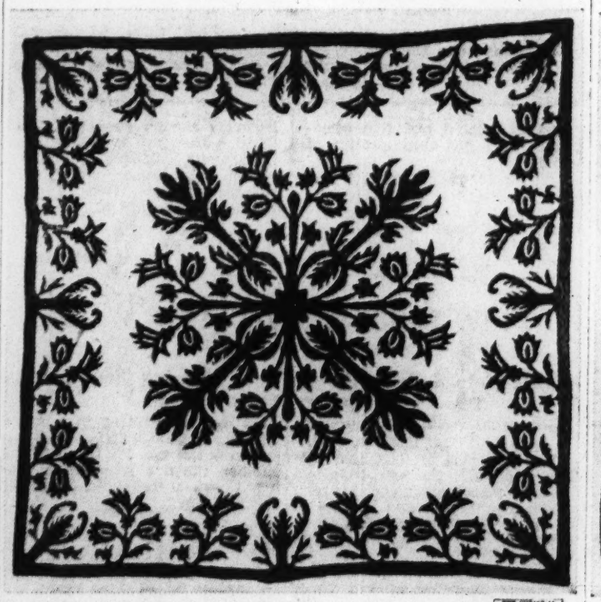
Equally unaccountable are the poetry, and the whimsical prose, of such names as, Banks of a Rippling Brook, The Wind that Wafts Love From One to Another, Pearl of the Pacific, Lily of the Valley, Saw Pattern, Pile of Lumber.

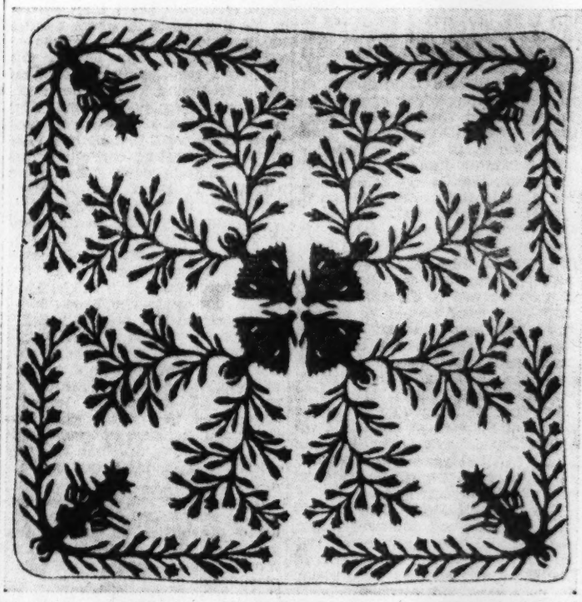
Drawing on her garden for many motifs, the designer has used the actual leaves of breadfruit, pumpkin, fig, and ferns, in naturalistic manner, but the names applied to the result are another matter. Most common colors are white base with appliquéd design in red, though red on buff is often seen, following the colors of the royal feather capes, whose making ceased long ago. Soft tones of green, pink and yellow also occur in the examples hung in this exhibition, usually on white, and so do dark green and purple.

Most ambitious and largest work of all shown here is in two panels, one depicting the expulsion from the Garden of Eden, and the other, the young king of the mid-1800's arrayed in a military uniform and escorted by his mother. The earliest of quilts made by Hawaiian women followed the patchwork examples of the missionary women, and the stitching was in geometrical patterns, but none of the kind appear in this collection. They are all in the character of appliqué shown by the illustrations, in which these islanders introduced the very effective practice of making the stitches of the quilting follow the pattern, both within it and outside. Besides giving emphasis to the pattern form, this results in varied and interesting contours, as the ripples of stitching meet in the open areas.

Suggestions of original native tastes and crafts are introduced by the tapa coverlets, some of recent use and others much older. This surprisingly light and strong material is the outcome of skillful beating of a certain bark when it is wet, making very light sheets about six feet by seven. For one coverlet, five of these are joined at their edges, only the top one being colored or decorated.

Clubs of hard tropical wood, used for beating, have square engraved shanks, the very design impressed in the substance of the tapa of one or more coverlets here. Not of Hawaii, but Samoan, is the memorial tapa of large size, which was presented to Robert Louis Stevenson by a group of chiefs whose names are inscribed on it. Several bowls are of rich grained and extremely hard woods; gourds or calabashes were important domestic containers, and are decorated with restraint and pleasing effect.





A single design, such as is shown in three pictures here, covers an entire appliquéd bed quilt, made by the women of Hawaii. The names are often both poetic and without explanation, the one directly above being "Wind that Wafts Love from one to another." "Press Gently" is the name of the one beside it, both shown by courtesy of the Honolulu Academy of Arts. Below, is the "Grape Vine" red appliqué on a white background, by courtesy of the Hawaiian Academy of Arts.

Fireproof Paint

Germany has recently developed a type of paint which is claimed to be fireproof. It is said to contain nitrogen salts blended with synthetic resin which forms an insulating foam crust when heated, effectively protecting wood from fire.

Midland Homes' Treasures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham

A fascinating insight into the good taste and affluence of English provincial homes from 1500 to 1800, was given by the room showing of paintings, tapestries, and furniture assembled at the Birmingham Art Gallery for exhibition through November. Designated as Treasures from Midland Homes, the aim was to recreate the artistic domestic atmosphere of three centuries, as found in this section of England. This was done with great success with examples from homes distinguished through several centuries by the possession of artistic things.

One of the historic chairs was a "spindle back," wholly constructed of turned beech, that belonged to Sir Richard Grenville, famous Elizabethan captain of the Revenge. Beside it hung a portrait of his descendant, Sir Bevil Grenville, both being lent by Mrs. Grenville. From Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire, Lord Leigh lent, among many pictures, a portrait of Charles I which was overpainted by a flower piece during the Commonwealth. A visitor to Stoneleigh noticed that an eye had been left uncovered and this led to the discovery of the portrait beneath. It now looks as fresh as if it had been painted yesterday.

Other pictures of historic interest included one lent by Lord Cottesloe, of Doctor Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, by Cornelius Johnson; and one of Warren Hastings by Johan Zoffany, R. A., which has not been seen publicly since it was shown in London in 1906. It is the property of Gen. Sir Francis Davies. By the Flemish painter, Jan Gossart de Mabuse, there was a superb portrait of Henry VIII and the Emperor Charles V, Henry wearing the Order of the Garter and Charles the Order of the Golden Fleece. It is believed that the picture commemorates the visit of Charles to Henry and his aunt Catherine of Aragon in 1520, just before he was crowned. It is excellently preserved and came from the collection of Capt. W. R. West.

Of all the portrait groups none was more charming than that by Arthur Devis, showing Mr. and Mrs. Ricketts in the grounds of Ranelagh during a bal masque. It has a story that they were so attracted to each other during a dance that they decided to unmask—and to their astonishment found themselves to be husband and wife. This was lent by Mr. R. St. V. Parker Jervis. By John Wootton, the first English painter of sporting scenes, there was a fine little hunting picture with a foretaste of modern landscape. It was lent by Captain West.

L. B. P.

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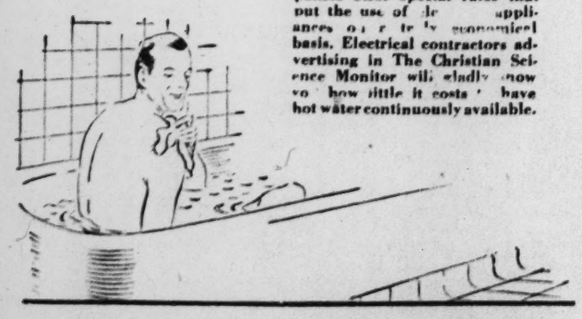

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Previous day	1,237,702
1938 volume to date	268,154,883
1937 volume to date	379,898,615

Gains in Stock Market Run to 2 Or More Points

NEW YORK, Nov. 29 (AP)—The stock market turned around today and recaptured a portion of its recently lost territory.

Gains ran to 2 or more points and transfers were at the rate of approximately 850,000 shares, with a few low-priced issues accounting for much of the turnover. Improvement was well maintained near the final hour.

Selected steels, rails, motors, rubbers, aircrafts and specialties were in the forefront of the right-about. Oils, utilities and farm implements jogged along a narrow route.

There was nothing outstanding in the news picture to account for the change of direction and brokers inclined to attribute the shift mainly to the speculative belief that, after a two-weeks' retreat, the list was entitled to at least a technical convalescence.

Better acting stocks were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Great Northern, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Boeing, United Aircraft, Sperry, General Electric, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, and American Smelting.

Edging upward in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, American Gas, Lake Shore, Lockheed, and Bement Pond.

Bonds Irregularly Higher

The uneven rally left many issues showing gains of fractions to around 2 points in late trading in the bond market today. Brokers attributed the turn chiefly to a trading shift toward the buying side following the downdrift from the early October highs.

The action was mostly in secondary corporate loans which have been in speculative favor in recent months as result of business recovery. U. S. Treasury issues held virtually unchanged in face of Secretary Morgenthau's hint the Federal Government may borrow additional money in mid-December.

Among the wider gainers were International Telephone 5s, Santa Fe convertible 4½s of 1948, Cleveland Union Terminal 4½s, Richfield Oil 4s, Western Union 5s, and Nickel Plate 3½s of 1947.

Prague 7½s and Silesia Province 7s were marked down sharply in the foreign list on small transactions.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Loew's (Marcus) T Ltd				
7% pf	$3.50	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 3
Monolith Portld Cem				
8% pf	50c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Monolith Portld Midw				
8% pf	25c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Wis P&L 6% pf	$1.12½	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do 7% pf	$1.31¼	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 30

Resumed

Bohn Alum & Brass Corp	50c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 8
Roos Br Inc (Del)	75c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Strouse-Hirshberg	15c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 5
U S Graphite Co	25c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 19

Final

Alum Goods Mfg	20c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 2
Barclays Bk (Dom Col & Or) Lon A*	...		...	...
Do Lon B*	...		...	...
Do Lon pf *7%	...		...	...
Kenrad T & Lp	37½c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Kleinert Rubber	25c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 15
Simmons Co	75c	..	Dec. 19	Dec. 9

Extra

North Ill Fin	50c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 3
Van de Kamp's Holld Dutch Bk Inc	12½c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 5

Special

Brunswick B Cal	50c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 10

Stock

Consol Amusement	5%	..	Dec. 20	Nov. 30

Reduced

Bohn Al & Brass	50c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 8

Initial

Union Prem F Str Inc $1.37½ cum conv pf	*34c	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 7

Irregular

Inter-City Baking Co Ltd	$1.75	..	Dec. 10	Dec. 1
Ohio Forge & Mch	50c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 1

Regular

Am Hawaii SS	25c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 10
Atlanta G Lt pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Atlantic Ref pf	$1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 6
Baldw Loc Wks pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 5
Brillo Mfg Co	20c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do A	50c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Brunsw B Col pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Bucyrus-Erie Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 29
Capital Wire Cloth & Mfg Co. Ltd. $1.50 conv pf	37c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Central Eureka Mfg Co	8c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do non-cum pf	8c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Comm Alcohols Ltd 8% cum pf	10c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Coml Inv Trust	$1	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Do pf	$1.06¼	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
Conwith Tel Co (Madison, Wis) 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Cons Amusement Co 6% pf	60c	S	Dec. 10	Nov. 30
Cons Edis Co N Y pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Dec. 30
Crown-Zell Cp	12½c	..	Jan. 3	Dec. 12
Davidson-Boutell Co 6% conv pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Dolese & Shep Co	$1	..	Dec. 10	Dec. 1
Gannett Co pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Gen Fire Extinguisher Co	10c	Q	Dec. 10	Nov. 28
Gen Ry Signal pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 19
Halifax Fire Insurance Co (N S)	50c	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Holland Furn pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 9
Hubbell (Harvey) Inc	20c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 8
Indus Mtg & Tr Co (Sarnia, Ont)	$1	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Mfrs Bk & Tr Co (St Louis)	40c	..	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Michigan Asso Tel Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Midland Ln & Sav Co (Port Hope, Ont)	40c	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 15
Monroe Chem pf	87½c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Naval Stores Investment Co	25c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 28
Niagara Shr Corp (Md) 6% pf A	$1.50	Q	Dec. 24	Dec. 6
Nor Utilities Co 7% non-cum pf	44c	..	Dec. 5	Dec. 1
Nova Scotia L&P	$1.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 17
Peoples Water & Gas Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 28
Perfect Circle	50c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Philadelphia Elec Pow Co 8% pf	$2	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 9
Power Corp of Canada Ltd	30c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 3
Do 6% 1pf	$1.50	..	Jan. 16	Dec. 31
Rochester Tel pf	$1.62½	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 20
Royer & Pend. Inc	25c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 10
St. Joseph Lead	25c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 9
Sanur Engineer Co	40c	..	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
Do 7% pf	43¾c	Q	Dec. ..	..
So Am G&P Pfat	10c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
So Penn Oil	37½c	..	Dec. ..	..
US Graphite Co	25c	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 10
Van deKamp's Holland Dutch Bak Inc	6¼c	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 10
Do $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 5
Waldorf System	10c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 10
Ware River RR gtd	$3.50	S	Jan. 4	Dec. 31
Winter & Hirsch Inc 7% pf	35c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 20

* At the rate per annum. † One share of $20 par 6% preferred stock for each 12 shares held.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Nov. 25: Receipts $4,720,391,61; expenditures $10,493,043.86; net balance $3,468,716,328.48, including $1,853,-222,947.33 working balance. Customs receipts for the month $23,642,447.99. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $2,192,401,835.16; expenditures $3,550,732,-966.16, including $1,164,276,590.07 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $1,347,331,371.04. Gross debt $38,-545,969,758.42, an increase of $636,428.34 above the previous day. Gold assets $14,-277,226,862.15.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	50	59	59	Nov 28
123¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	2	47	47	47	Nov 21
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	7	10½	10½	10½	— ½
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	1	27½	27½	27½	Nov 28
67¾	40	Air Reduction (1a)	11	61⅞	61	61⅞	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	1	1	1	Nov 28
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	15	10½	9⅞	10⅛	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	18	1¼	1½	1½	+ ⅛
17⅜	8½	Alleghany pf xw	6	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	10	13	12¼	13	+ ¼
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	4	11	10½	11	— ½
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	17¼	17¼	17½	Nov 21
29¾	14½	Allegheny-Lud Steel	16	34¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	10½	10½	10½	—1½
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	165	162	165	+3½
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (1⅝e)	19	13¼	12	12⅝	Nov 28
13½	4½	Allied Stores	28	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
70¼	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	65½	65	65	Nov 26
55¾	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1⅝)	36	46¼	45⅝	46¼	+ ½
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2½	2½	2½	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Nov 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	9	71	71	71	+ ¼
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	3	23	23	23	
23½	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	5	17¼	17½	17½	— ⅜
14⅝	6¾	Am Bosch	7	7⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	7	46	45	45¼	+1¼
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	4	98	98	98	+1
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Nov 26
34⅜	13⅝	Am Car & Fdy	7	38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅞
53¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	48	48	48	+1¼
23¾	9½	AmChain&Cbl (.70e)	9	21½	20¾	21	
115	89½	Am Ch & Chi pf (5)	1	115	115	115	Nov 15
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	124½	124½	124½	+ ½
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	3	8	8	8	+ ¼
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	4	13¼	12¼	12¾	— ⅜
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	6	11	11	11	+ ¼
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	4¾	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
7¼	4	Am European	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Nov 14
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	7	3¾	3¾	3⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	9	12½	12½	12½	Nov 28
25¼	13¼	Am & F P $7 pf	3	17	16¾	16¾	+ ½
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8⅜	8	8¼	+ ⅛
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	
5⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
36	12	Am Hide&L pf (¾k)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	—2
44¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
20¼	12¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
8¾	4¼	Am International	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	
29⅜	13⅜	Am Locomotive	3	24¾	24	24¾	
79	44	Am Locomot pf	1	69	69	69	—2
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	2	15	15	15	
5¼	3⅜	Am M & Met	1	4	4	4	
45	23	Am Metal (¾e)	4	38⅜	38	38	+ ½
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Nov 28
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	10	5½	5¼	5⅜	
47⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅝
41½	16½	Am P&L $5 pf(2⅛k)	2	33⅜	33½	33⅜	— ⅜
19⅜	9	Am Rad & St S	41	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
24½	13½	Am Roll Mill	33	20⅝	20⅜	20½	+ ⅜
80¾	53	Am Roll Mill pf	1	73	73	73	
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	21	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅜
23½	7⅛	Am Seating	1	18	18	18	— ½
58⅝	28½	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	30	51⅞	51	51½	+1⅛
139	103	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	4	139	138	139	+1
61⅛	45⅜	Am Sniff Co (3a)	1	60	60	60	Nov 22
38	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	17	31⅝	30⅜	31	+ ⅛
11⅜	6½	Am Stores	11	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.30e)	1	14	14	14	+ ½
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	6	14⅜	13	14⅜	+1⅛
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	17	103½	103	103	—1
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Nov 22
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	5	148¼	147¾	147¾	+ ¼
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	83	83	83	+1
91⅛	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	13	85	84	84	Nov 28
151¼	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Nov 28
9½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	9	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
16½	6	Am Water Wks	25	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅜
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	+ ½
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	9	37	36½	36½	
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	23	7⅞	7	7	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	43	Nov 9
42⅛	21	Anaconda (½e)	81	33⅜	32⅜	33⅜	⅝
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	55	55	55	Nov 28
41⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	4	18	17¾	17¾	Nov 28
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	Nov 28
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Nov 21
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	27⅞	27½	27½	Nov 28
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	102½	102½	102½	Nov 28
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	43	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	—1
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
53¾	24¼	Armstrong Cork	9	51	50	50	
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	1	12	12	12	— ½
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
12⅝	4	Assd Dry Goods	10	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
7½	3¼	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	7½	7½	7½	Nov 10
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf	1	63	63	63	Nov 15
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	36½	36	36	Nov 28
44⅞	22¼	Atch T & S F	22	38¾	37⅞	37½	+ ⅛
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	9	64½	63	64	+2¾
29⅞	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	4	25	24½	25	+ ⅜
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	8	22	21½	22	+ ½
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	11	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	8	44½	44½	44½	— ¾
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	2	65⅜	63	63	Nov 28
8	4½	Atlas Tack	2	7	6¾	6¾	—1⅛
6⅜	2½	Auburn Auto	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3¾	2	Aust Nichols	14	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅜
75	2½	Aviation Cor(.18½e)	57	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼

B

15¼	5	Bald Loco ct	21	12¾	12¼	12¼	
11	4	Balt & Ohio	38	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
12¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	8	8	7⅞	8	
26	20	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	30½	30½	30½	Nov 26
23⅝	12⅜	Barber Asphalt	16	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
14	5	Barker Bros	2	11¾	11	11	Nov 28
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	17	17⅜	16⅞	17	+ ¼
21		Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
102	90½	Bea Cream pf ww(5)	1	99	99	99	Nov 10
116¾	91½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	113¾	115½	115¾	Nov 22
9	5⅝	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	3	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)		71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
25⅜	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	28	22½	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
20¾	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	5	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅛
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.33⅓e)	2	52½	51½	51½	Nov 26
77⅝	39¾	Beth Steel	69	71½	70¼	71⅛	+1¼
18⅝	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	111	111	111	
29⅜	11⅝	Bigelo-Sanford	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
24⅜	9⅝	Black & Decker (½e)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
19¾	10¼	Blaw-Knox	3	16⅛	16½	16¼	+ ¼
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	23	31¼	30¼	30⅝	
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅝
14¼	9	Bond Stores	3	12	12	12	Nov 28
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	26	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¼e)	10	30½	30	30	
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Nov 26
28	14	Bower Roll Bear(1e)	1	25	25	25	+ ¼
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
14½	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	12	12¼	12¼	12⅞	+ ¼
27⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	17	29⅝	29	29	— ¼
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat(2¼e)	4	38	38	38	Nov 18
42¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	41½	41½	41½	Nov 28
21¼	11¾	Bklyn & Qu Trans	41	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅛
12	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	25	11¾	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	5¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	109	14¾	13⅞	14⅜	+ ⅜
43⅛	16⅝	Bklyn-M Tr pf	32	46¼	44½	45¼	+2¼
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	8	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	8	33⅜	33	33	Nov 21
14½	6½	Brunswick-Bal (1e)	2	13¼	13	13	Nov 28
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
7¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	9	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
5	3	Budd Wheel	9	4¾	4¾	4¾	
25¾	13¼	Bullard Co	4	21¼	20¾	20⅝	Nov 28
39	15½	Bullova Watch (3e)	5	33½	32⅝	33	+ ¼
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	6	14	13	13	Nov 28
22¾	14½	Burr Add Mach(½e)	7	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7	5⅛	Butler Bros	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	21	21	21	Nov 22
9	3⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
15⅝	6	Byers (AM) Co	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅝

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1¼a)	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅝
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	13	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10⅜	5½	Calumet & Hec (⅝e)	15	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅜
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
21½	12½	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	6	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
8⅜	5	Canadian Pacific	17	6	5¾	5¾	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1⅝e)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ¾
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
23½	13⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	4	19½	19½	19½	Nov 26
22½	13¾	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	2	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
107½	65¾	Case (JI) Co (5e)		89	89	89	
58	29¾	Caterpil Tractor (2)	16	45¼	45	45	— ¼
106⅜	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	103	103	103	Nov 14
26⅜		Celanese Corp	26	21⅞	21½	21½	+ ¼
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	96	96	96	Nov 21
16½	13⅛	Celotex Corp (new)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ½
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
14	7	Cent R R N J	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ½
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	2	4½	4½	4½	Nov 25
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	12	45⅝	45⅛	45⅝	+ ⅜
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	7	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
33¼	18	Champ Pap & F	1	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Nov 18
38⅝	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	18	33⅞	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
81	70	Chas & Oh pf (4)	8	83½	83⅛	83⅝	+ ⅜
48½	27½	Ches Corp (4.70e)	2	40	39½	39½	Nov 26
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	3	½	½	½	Nov 25
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Chi & N West	11	¾	¾	¾	
5½	2	Chi & N West pf	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Chi Great West	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅝	2¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Chi Mail Order	3	12	11½	11½	Nov 28
3	¼	Chi M St P & P	19	⅝	⅛	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	5	1	⅝	1	+ ⅛
10	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	4	16⅛	15½	16	+ ⅛
39¾	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37	37	37	Nov 28
47	27½	Chi Pn T tw pf (3½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Nov 28
1¾	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Nov 28
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	C R I & Pac 7% pf	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Nov 28
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	10	10	10	Nov 28
19¼	13	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
13½	3¼	Childs Co	2	11½	11½	11½	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	93	78¾	77½	78⅝	+1⅜
1.½	.¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	3	4⅛	4⅛	4½	— ⅜
28½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	5	21¼	20½	21¼	—1¼
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	9	27½	25½	26⅛	Nov 28
60¾	42½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	19	56⅜	54¾	54⅞	+ ½
25¾	10½	Clnett Peabody(.85e)	21	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Prices of Gray Goods Firm As Year-End Nears

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 29—There were many evidences of constructive forces at work beneath the surface of this week's primary cotton gray goods markets, but the rapid approach of the year-end inventory period had its influence in curtailing the volume of trading. Sales of standard print cloth yarn fabrics fell somewhat below 50 per cent of the current week's output of the looms, but in some quarters of the market, previously rather inactive, there was a marked pick-up in sales.

In some quarters of the print cloth market there had been a fractional weakening in prices the first of last week, but this was stiffened up sharply during the latter half of the week.

Weather Aids Prices

The arrival of cold weather put snap into the movement of finished goods and sent many buyers scurrying to mills seeking gray goods replacements. Further support to prices was given also by the talk of increased curtailment of production during December.

It was the increased buying of industrial goods that proved the most heartening to fabric producers, for this section of the market has lagged behind for several months, causing many thousands of looms to be shifted over onto the production of goods for the apparel and home-furnishing fields, thus overcrowding that field and putting strong downward pressure on all coarse-goods prices.

Heavy buying of both wide and narrow goods by industrial users ran sales totals in these constructions far above normal.

Standard print cloths moved only in limited quantities, but 38½-inch, 5.35-yard, 64x60s, which sold early in the week at 4⅜ cents in some volume, stiffened later and resumed the former level of 4½ cents. The 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares moved at 6¾ cents, with a few preferred makes for forward delivery bringing 6½ cents.

Broadcloths Active

Carded broadcloths moved rather actively with 36½-inch, 5-yard, 80x60s bringing 5 cents the early part of the week, which later advanced at 5⅛c. On 4.10 yard 100x60s the going price was 6½ cents and all efforts to shade it failed.

Dealing in heavy goods was moderate in volume. There was trading in drills, but totals were not very large, though prices were firm.

In the fine goods section, the feature was the demand for fine voiles, which were not always available for nearby delivery. The slack twist goods was in demand at 5 cents, while medium twist brought 5⅛ cents when it could be had at all.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
9	3-s 43-41 Mch	106.28	106.28	106.28
1	3⅛s 41	107.11	107.11	107.11
5	3⅛s 45-43	109.17	109.17	109.17
68	4s 54-44	114.3	114	114
8	2⅜s 47-45	106.26	106.24	106.24
5	2½s 45	106.3	106.3	106.3
10	3s 48-46	108.1	108.1	108.1
10	2½s 53-49	101.29	101.29	101.29
6	2½s 52-50	101.31	101.29	101.31
2	2⅜s 54-51	103.14	103.14	103.14
5	3s 55-51	106.14	106.12	106.13
7	2⅞s 60-55	103.31	103.28	103.31
6	2⅜s 59-56	102.24	102.22	102.24

Federal Farm Mortgage

1	3¼s 64-44	106.28	106.28	106.28
21	3s 49-44	106.11	106.9	106.11

Home Owners' Loan

1	2¾s 49-39	102.9	102.9	102.9
7	3s 52-44	106.13	106.10	106.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	Alleghany 5s 44	80½	80½	80½
3	Alleghany 5s 49	70⅛	70½	70½
4	Alleghany 5s 50 st	36	35⅛	36
4	Allied Strs 4½s 50	98¾	98½	98½
3	Allied Strs 4½s 51	93¾	93¾	93¾
26	Allis Chalm 4s 52	109½	109	109
7	Am & For P 5s2030	53½	53	53½
18	AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¼	103	103
5	Am Int 5½s 49	101¾	101½	101½
5	Am T&T 5½s 43	112½	112⅜	112⅜
10	Am T&T 3¼s 66	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2	Am T&T 3¼s 61	105	104⅞	104⅞
13	Anac Cop 4½s '50	105½	105½	105½
7	Arm Del 4s '57	97¼	97	97¼
6	Arm Del 4s '55	97¼	97½	97¼
24	AT&SF 4s '95	104¾	104¼	104½
5	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100	100	100
3	AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	108½	108	108
6	AT&SF 4½s '62 C-A	106	105½	105½
2	A C Line 1st 4s '52	85¾	85	85¾
2	ACL cl 4s '52	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
4	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	32	31¼	31¼
4	Atl Refin 3s '53	102¼	102¼	102¼
35	B&O rfg 6s '95	18	17⅝	17⅝
13	B&O 1st 5s '48	47⅝	47¼	47½
28	B&O rfg 5s '95	17⅜	17	17
21	B&O 5s '96 F	17½	17⅛	17⅛
10	B&O 5s 2000 D	17	16¾	17
91	B&O cv 4½s '60	11½	10¾	11⅛
20	B&O 4s '48	47⅝	47½	47½
12	B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	44⅛	44	44
2	B&O 5s '50 SW	31¾	31¾	31¾
1	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	128	128	128
12	Beth Stl 4s '60	106	106	106
8	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	100¼	100⅛	100¼
37	Beth Stl 3½s '52	98	97⅞	98
1	Boston&Me 5s '67	25½	25½	25½
1	Boston&Me 5s '55	28¾	28¾	28¾
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
40	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	77½	76	77
4	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	85¾	85½	85⅛
1	Bkly QnC&SB 1st 5s '41	40¼	40¼	40¼
4	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106½	106	106
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	76½	76½	76½
9	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	97	96¾	96¾
3	Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110¼	110¼	110¼
16	Buf R&P 4½s '57	26¾	26½	26½
2	Bur CR&No 5s '34 ct	5	5	5
2	Bush Term 5s '55	42½	42½	42½
1	Cal Ore Pow 5s '65	95½	95½	95½
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	117¼	117¼	117¼
5	Can Nor 6½s '46	123	123	123
1	Can Pac 5s '44	112	112	112
6	Can Pac 5s '54	98¼	98	98
8	Can Pac 4½s '46	97½	97⅛	97⅛
5	Can Pac 4½s '60	93¾	92⅝	92⅝
3	Can Pac 4s perp	80¾	20⅛	80¼
1	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	95	95	95
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	91¾	91¾	91¾
10	Cen ofGa cn 5s '45	9½	9½	9½
5	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	103	102⅞	102⅞
10	Cen Pac 5s '60	54½	54½	54½
1	Certain-td-5½s '48	79	79	79
7	Champ P&F 38-43s'50	99¾	99¼	99¼
2	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	101¾	101¾	101¾
6	C & O 3½s '96D	96	96	96
2	Chi & Alton 3s '49	12	12	12
10	CB&Q gtg 5s '71A	93¾	93	93⅜
10	CB&Q 4½s '77	89⅜	89¼	89⅜
2	CB&Q 4s 'Ill '49	103⅜	102⅞	103⅜
14	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	14½	14	14½
16	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14½	14	14
8	Chic Gt West 4s '59	18¾	18⅝	18¾
1	Chi I & L 4s '56	4¾	4¾	4¾
30	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9¾	9¼	9¾
106	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
10	Chi&NW 6½s '36	16½	16½	16½
10	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	15½	15½	15½
44	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4¾	4¼	4¼
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8½	8½	8½
17	CRI & P 4½s 2A	6	6	8
24	CRI & P 4½s '52A ct	7½	7¼	7¼
6	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¼	3¼	3¼
1	CRI&P 4s '88	15	15	15
7	CRI & P rfg 4s '34	7	7	7
12	CTH & SE 1st 5s '60	48	47¼	47½
4	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105⅜	105¼	105¼
8	Cin Leb & N 4s '42	101½	101⅜	101⅜
1	Clev Elec Ill 4½s '65	108½	108½	108½
2	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	79½	79½	79½
2	ClevUnTerm4½s77C	71¼	71¼	71¼
6	Col P&I 5s '70	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
3	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	96½	96½	96½
11	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	96	95½	96
8	Colmbia G 5s 1961	94¼	94	94

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Com'l Cred 3⅜s '51	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
3	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	106¾	106⅝	106¾
10	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
20	CmwlthEd Cv 3½s58	105⅞	105½	105⅝
27	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	107⅝	107½	107⅝
30	Cmwlth EdCo3½s58	105¾	105½	105⅝
28	Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106¼	106½
6	Con Edis 3½s '46	106½	106⅜	106½
25	Con Edis 3½s '58	104¼	104	104
18	Con Oil 3½s '51	103¼	102¾	102¾
2	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	56	56	56
2	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
7	Consum Pow 3½s '70	107⅜	107⅛	107½
3	Consum Pow 3½s '67	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Container 5s '43	100	100	100
1	Cuba RR 7½s '46	43	43	43
1	Cuba RR 5s '52	38¼	38¼	38¼
14	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	55	54½	55
6	Del P&L 4¼s '69	104¼	103⅞	103¾
2	Den G&E 5s '51 st	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
12	D & R G 4s '36	12	11¾	12
2	D & R G West 5s '55	5	5	5
10	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	5	5	5
8	D & R G West 5s '78	8	8	8
5	Det Ed 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
1	Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1	El Paso N Gas 4½s '51	105	105	105
23	Erie rfg 5s '67	12½	12	12½
40	Erie rfg 5s '75	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
32	Erie gen lien 4s '96	21½	20¾	21
10	Erie cv 4s '53 A	20	20	20
27	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	107⅝	107½	107⅝
30	Cmwlth EdCo3½s58	105¾	105½	105⅝
28	Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106¼	106½
6	Con Edis 3½s '46	106½	106⅜	106½
25	Con Edis 3½s '58	104¼	104	104
18	Con Oil 3½s '51	103¼	102¾	102¾
2	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	56	56	56
2	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
7	Consum Pow 3½s '70	107⅜	107⅛	107½
3	Consum Pow 3½s '67	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Container 5s '43	100	100	100
1	Cuba RR 7½s '46	43	43	43
1	Cuba RR 5s '52	38¼	38¼	38¼
14	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	55	54½	55
6	Del P&L 4¼s '69	104¼	103¾	103¾
2	Den G&E 5s '51 st	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
23	D & R G 4s '36	12	11¾	12
2	D & R G West 5s '55	5	5	5
10	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	5	5	5
8	D & R G West 5s '78	8	8	8
5	Det Ed 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
1	Det Ed 4s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
1	Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1	El Paso N Gas 4½s '51	105	105	105
23	Erie rfg 5s '67	12½	12	12½
40	Erie rfg 5s '75	12¼	12⅛	12⅛
32	Erie gen lien 4s '96	21½	20¾	21
10	Erie cv 4s '53 A	20	20	20
1	Fed L&T 5s '42	100	100	100
52	Fla E Cst 5s '74	8¼	8	8¼
5	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8¼	7¾	7¾
1	Gen Mot Acc3¾s'46	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
9	GenMotAccep3¼s'51	106½	106¼	106¼
5	GenPubS 5½s '39	102	102	102
5	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	62½	62	62
4	Goodrich 4¼s '56	99¾	99½	99½
13	Goodrich 6s '45	100¼	100	100
9	GoodyrT&R 5s '57	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5	Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
1	GtNorRy 5½s '52	93½	93½	93½
1	GtNor 4½s '77E	82½	82½	82½
1	GtNor 1st 4½s '61	99¾	99¾	99¾
16	GtNor 4s '46G	95¼	95	95
6	Gt Nor 4s '46H	84½	84	84½
2	GtNor 3¾s '67	74	74	74
9	Gulf M&N 5s '50	72	71½	72
4	Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	94½	94½	94½
2	Gulf St Util 4s '56	107½	107½	107½
1	Housatonic 5s '37	27	27	27
3	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101¾	101¾	101¾
10	Hudson Coal 5s '62A	38½	38	38
10	Huds Co Gas 5s '47	122½	122½	122½
6	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	45¼	45⅛	45¼
24	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12	12	12
8	Ill Cen 4s '52	54½	54½	54½
4	Ill Cen 4s '53	49⅞	48¾	49⅞
5	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	52½	52	52
12	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	44½	44	44¼
19	IC&CSL&NO5s '63A	51¾	51	51¾
2	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
3	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
25	Interb R Tr 6s '32	44	42½	44
30	Interb R R Trf rfg 5s '66	69¼	68⅛	68½
3	InterbRTrfg 5s '66 ct	66¾	66¾	66¾
2	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3½	3½	3½
1	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	16½	16½	16½
6	Int Hydro El 6s '44	75¾	75¾	75¾
4	Int Paper 5s '47	95⅞	95⅝	95⅝
10	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	100¼	100¼	100¼
26	Int T&T 4½s '52	64½	64	64¼
19	Int T&T 5s '55	68⅝	68	68½
5	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	94¾	94¾	94¾
4	KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	32¾	32¾	32¾
1	K C South 5s '50	67	67	67
3	K C South 3s '50	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
1	Kans G&E 4½s '80	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Keith B F 6s '46	93½	93½	93½
8	Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅛	102	102
12	Lac Gas 5½s '53	49	48	49
3	Lac Gas 5½s '53 Wi D	48	48	48
11	Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	30	30
3	Leh C&N 4½s '54C	53½	53½	53½
1	Leh Val Coal 6s '43	78¼	78¼	78¼
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	23½	23½	23½
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	21½	21½	21½
19	Leh Val 4s 2003	21½	21½	21½
2	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	21	21	21
2	Lex & E 5s '65	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
10	Liggett & M 5s '51	125¼	125¼	125¼
1	Loews 3½s '46	102½	102½	102½
1	Long Dock 4½s '50	60	60	60
5	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	81¼	81	81
6	Lou&N 4½s 2003	89½	89	89
1	Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅜	100	100
9	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	107⅜	107¼	107¼
27	Manhat Ry 4s '90	85	85	85
4	Marion Ste Shov 6s '47	85	85	85
3	McKes & Rob 5½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
2	Met Ed 4½s '68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1	Midland RR NJ 5s '40	15½	15½	15½
4	M & St L rfg 5s '62	2	1¾	1¾
2	MSP & SS Marie 5s '38	5¼	5¼	5¼
10	Mo-Ill 5s '59	48½	48½	48½
8	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	38	37⅞	37⅞
7	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	15⅜	15	15
7	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	51	51	51
26	Mo Pac 5½s '49	3½	3½	3½
46	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17¼	16⅞	17⅛
4	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17	17	17
1	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
3	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17	17	17
19	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞
5	Mob & O 4½s '77	27½	27½	27½
2	Monongah Ry 4s '60	103	103	103
21	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98¼	97¾	97¾
5	Nat Acme & Assex 4½s '55	47	47	47
2	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	55¼	55¼	55¼
7	Mt St T & T 3¼s '68	103¼	103¼	103¼
10	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104⅜	104¼	104¼
21	Nat Gypsum 4½s '50	104½	103⅞	104¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	NtRRMex 4½s'26asd	1	1	1
4	Natl Steel 4s '65	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
3	New Eng T&T 5s '52	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
1	NJ Pow&L 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
9	N O Gt Nor 5s '83	70¼	70	70
7	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	102	101½	102
2	NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	108¾	108⅝	108¾
11	NYC rfg 5s 2013	59¼	58½	59¼
13	NYC 4½s 2013A	54¼	54	54¼
5	NYC cn 4s '98	66½	66½	66½
6	NYC 3¾s '46	77½	77½	77½
14	NYC 3½s '52	65	65	65
13	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	54⅜	54	54¼
3	NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	64½	64½	64½
35	NY Chi&St L 6s '38	102½	102½	102½
15	NYCh&St L 5½s '74A	52	51½	42
10	NY Ch&St L 4½s '78	45	44½	45
2	NY Ch&St L 4s '46	71¼	71¼	71¼
18	NY Ch&St L 3½s '47	84½	84	84
5	NY Conn RR 5s '53	106	106	106
16	NY Conn 4½s '53	103	102¾	102¾
5	NY Edis 3¼s '65	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞
1	NY C El H&P 5s '48	124	124	124
22	NY G El H&P 4s '49	117½	117	117
18	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13½	13½	13¼
12	NYNH&H clt 6s '40	22	21¾	22
5	NYNH&H 4½s '67	13½	13½	13½
7	NYNH&H 4s '55	12½	12	12½
5	NYNH&H 4s '56	12	12	12
20	NY NH & H 3½s '54 rg	11	11	11
21	NY O W rfg 4s'92	7⅜	7	7⅜
1	NY O & W gen4s '44	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1	NY Steam 3½s '63	101¼	101¼	101¼
3	NY S&W gen 5s '40	5½	5½	5½
4	NY Tel 4½s '39	103½	103½	103½
4	Niagara FallsP3½s'66	109¾	109¾	109¾
28	Norf Sou 5s '61A	15	14½	14½
16	Nor Am Co 5s '61	106½	106	106
3	Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	104½	104½	104½
7	Nor Pac 6s 2047	63¾	63¼	63½
2	Nor Pac 3s 2047	48¾	48¾	48¾
9	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	106¾	106⅝	106¾
10	Ohio Ed 4s '87	105¾	105¾	105¾
16	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	101⅜	101¼	101¼
3	Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5	Ore Sh Line 5s '46	114¾	114¾	114¾
2	Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4	Otis Steel 4½s '62	77¾	77¼	77¼
6	Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	105	104⅞	105
4	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	108½	108¼	108¼
5	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
5	Panhandle ELP 4s '52	105	105	105
8	Para Pict 6s '55	99	99	99
7	Para Pict 3¼s '47	82	82	82
1	Penn Ohio&Ed 4½s '77	94	94	94
27	Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
10	Pen RR gen 5s '68	102¾	102½	102¾
4	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	115¾	115¾	115¾
9	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	94½	94	94½
2	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82½	82¼	82½
2	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	91¼	91¼	91¼
1	Pen RR 4s '48	109	109	109
1	Pen RR 3¾s '70	86	86	86
27	Pen RR 3½s '52	80	80	80
1	Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	115¾	115¾	115¾
8	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	113¾	113¼	113¾
20	Phila Co 5s '67	98¾	98½	98½
6	Phil Elec 3½s '67	109¾	109⅝	109¾
5	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	4½	4½	4½
5	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	14	14	14
2	Philippine Ry 4s '37	13¼	13¼	13¼
25	Phillips Pet 3s '48	109¼	109	109
1	PCC & SL 4½s '73 B	101	100¾	100¾
8	PCC & SL 4½s '63 I	111⅜	111⅛	111⅜
3	Pitt & W Va 4½s '59 B	52	52	52
2	Pitt & W Va 4½s '60 C	51	51	51
5	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	61	61	61
21	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	14¾	14½	14¾
7	Purity Bak 5½s '58	97	97	97
1	Readg 4½s '97 A	70	70	70
18	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	103¼	103	103¼
4	Republic Steel 5½s'54	107½	107	107
26	Republic Steel 4½s'61	94¾	94	94¼
7	Republic Steel 4½s '56	94½	94	94
1	Republic Steel 4½s'50	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Revere Cop & Bs4½s'56	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
8	Richfield Oil 4s '52	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞
18	Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	41½	39⅞	41½
1	Rio Gr W clt 4s '49	16	16	16
11	Rio Gr W clt 4½s '49	11	10¾	11
60	StLIM&S4s R&G '33	60¼	60¼	60¼
1	St L S F 5s '50 B	10½	10½	10½
1	StLSF 5s B '50 ct	9½	9½	9½
5	St L S F 4½s '78	10	10	10
30	StLSF4½s'78ctf st	9	9	9
7	St L S F 5s '50 A	10½	10¼	10½
20	St L S F 4s '50A ct	9	9	9
1	St L SW 1st 4s '89	50	50	50
4	San Diego G&E 4s'65	111¼	111	111
1	Schuico 6½s '46	14¾	14¼	14¾
7	Seab AL cn 6s '45	9	8½	8½
1	Sea AL 6s '50 st	8	8	8
11	Sea AL 4s '50 st	15½	15½	15½
1	Sea-AllPla6s '35 ct	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3	Silesian-Am 7s '41	80	79⅝	80
1	Simmons 4s '52	97½	97½	97½
1	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107	107	107
2	So Cal Gas 4½s '61	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1	Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	101	101	101
17	Sou Pac 4½s '68	50	49⅞	49⅞
41	Sou Pac 4½s '81	50	49	49¼
13	So Pac 4½s '49	50¼	49¾	49¾
5	So Pac rfg 4s '55	68	68	68
5	So Pac 3¾s '46	61	61	61
12	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	54¾	54	54
5	South Ry 6½s '56	69	68½	69
1	South Ry 5s '56	65¼	65¼	65¼
14	South Ry cn 5s '94	79½	79	79
19	South Ry gen 4s '56	53½	52¾	53
1	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	109¾	109¾	109¾
8	S W Bell Tel3s '68	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
2	S W Gas&El 3½s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	104½	104⅜	104⅜
1	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Studebaker 6s '45	79¼	79¼	79¼
1	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	92½	92½	92½
1	T RR A St L 5s '44	113¼	113¼	113¼
53	T RR A St L 4s '53	102⅞	102½	102½
5	Texark Ft Sm 5½s '50	87	87	87
6	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¾	106⅝	106¾
1	Tex&Pac 5s '79C	86	86	86
9	Third Ave aj 5s '60	67⅛	65⅝	65⅝
10	TideWatAssoO3½s'52	105½	105½	105½
5	Un Elev Ch 5s '45	10	10	10
6	Union Oil Cal 6s '42	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
11	Un Pac 1st

Commerce and Finance

Exchange Effects Three Important Changes in Procedure

Business and Industry

U.S. Money Policy Is Seen Reducing Interest on Debt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An interesting sidelight on the Administration's easy money policy is seen by Standard Statistics Company in a comparison of the Government's total interest bearing debt and the interest charges thereon.

Despite the fact that the present debt is about $11,500,000,000 in excess of the peak reached during the war period, says the service, the annual cost of servicing this huge debt is about $128,000,000 less than at that time.

Interest Rate Cut

This anomalous situation reflects, of course, the steady progress made in reducing the average rate of interest, which has declined from over 4¼ per cent shortly after the war, to the present figure of around 2½ per cent. Headway in this direction has been especially marked since 1933, under the impetus of liberalized general credit conditions.

While it may seem inconceivable, in view of the present interest bearing debt of close to $38,000,000,000, that the debt of the Government ever was below the $1,000,000,000 mark, that actually was the case for a long term of years prior to March, 1917. From that low level, the debt mounted sharply, under war requirements, to over $26,000,000,000 in 1919, but thereafter was reduced steadily to a post-war low of less than $16,000,000,000 in 1930.

The increases that have taken place since that time, because of repeated Treasury deficits incurred for combating depression influences, have made the war debt seem small in comparison. Moreover, the debt is scheduled to reach even greater heights, reflecting not only additional financing needed over the balance of the current fiscal year, but also the necessity of financing another large indicated deficit for the 1940 fiscal period.

Holding Down Costs

Considering the Government debt alone, irrespective of other important considerations, it is apparent that the Administration has two major reasons for fostering continued credit ease. The first is the need for holding down borrowing costs, not only for new money financing, but also for refunding some $14,000,000,000 of Treasury bills, notes and bonds which either mature or become callable over the next five years, exclusive of fully guaranteed obligations.

The second is the need for protecting the investments of commercial banks, savings banks and insurance companies, which have been the principal buyers of Government securities. Obviously, a disorderly market decline or a definite trend in the direction of higher interest rates would have far-reaching consequences, resulting in extensive losses which might threaten even the national economy.

Monsanto Chemical Furthers Expansion

NEW YORK (AP)—The Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, which has spent $11,200,000 the last two years for expansion of its manufacturing plant, has entered into an underwriting agreement with Wall Street bankers for sale of about $5,000,000 in preferred stock to continue the improvement program.

Development of a new type of building to minimize danger of losses from explosion, bankers said, is included in the spending plans.

An issue of 50,000 shares of cumulative $4.50 preferred stock has been registered with the SEC in connection with the financing.

Aside from the St. Louis district, Monsanto has plants at Monsanto, Tenn., Camden, N. J., Nitro, West Va., Norfolk, Everett, Mass., and Anniston, Ala.

Bank Loans Drop In Nov. 23 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities declined $25,000,000 to a total of $3,869,000,000 in the week ended Nov. 23.

The decrease was due primarily to a $12,000,000 decline in New York City and $6,000,000 in the Cleveland Federal reserve district.

Columbia Pictures Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Columbia Pictures Corp. reported for its first fiscal quarter, ended September 24 net loss of $233,612 compared with profit of $147,311 in the comparable period a year ago.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Dec. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 21

Stock Exchange Proceeds With Technical Reforms

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Stock Exchange has again made the news with three important reforms on proposals in the last week.

In the first place it has abandoned the experiment of semi-weekly settlement of balances between brokerage houses and the Stock Exchange Clearing House, returning to the time-honored method in effect before September 1.

Secondly it has moved toward a radical revision of its listing requirements.

And, as every tape-reader knows to his confusion in recent weeks, it has embarked on a thorough-going and long-delayed revision of its ticker symbols.

These three changes are not in the least, however, related to each other.

The now-abandoned term-settlement experiment lasted just about two and one-half months. Up to last September, brokers delivered securities and cash five days a week—every day except Saturday. In London such settlements are made only every fortnight. The result is that so many switches, re-sales and repurchases are made in the intervening time that most of the deliveries don't have to be made. A broker's customers might buy 1,000 Steel in the aggregate one day and sell 1,000 on balance in the next few days and so when delivery day came, if delivery hadn't been every day, the broker wouldn't have to deliver anything.

Term-Settlement Disliked

Somebody thought a modified version might be tried here. Some of the big commission houses were particularly in favor of the idea. So in July the Exchange members voted for a try at making deliveries twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays. It started Sept. 1, intended primarily to economize brokerage house operations.

So many complaints came to the Exchange that on Nov. 9 it questionnairred the members. Sixty-five per cent of the replies wanted to go back to the old system. Some, particularly the non-clearing houses, expressed no preference; of those who committed themselves, 80 per cent wanted to go back.

The trouble was that the new plan made uneconomic peaks in the cage work of the brokerage houses, even though it actually did obviate some clearances. For an over-simplified example, under the old plan a house might have had to make two deliveries a day for three days—six deliveries. The new plan cut these to four deliveries (the other two cancelling out) but these four deliveries came on one day, and on the other two days there were no deliveries at all. Clerks worked over-time in the back office on settlements for last Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Brokers complained that the ruling tangled them with labor laws, overtime requirements, etc.

Strict Listing Requirements

Customers kicked also, asking why they could not get cash on Wednesday, as usual, for stocks sold on Monday, instead of having to wait until Friday. The intervention of holidays stretched the delay even longer; technicalities, for example, involving Thanksgiving mean that settlement was made Monday, the 28th, for securities sold on Monday, the 21st.

Change in the listing requirements of the Exchange is more radical. For years the Stock Exchange has pioneered in the high standard of qualifications and of information required for the listing of a stock or bond. It began to enforce greater financial publicity on corporate finance before the Securities and Exchange Commission was dreamed of.

Ten years ago the Secretary of the Stock List Committee recommended against the listing of certain holding companies on account of the thin equity in the rail and utility industries they represented. In the late 1920's the Exchange refused to list non-voting common stocks. It required that corporations must be making at least $500,000 a year and have assets of at least $5,000,000, and in practice at least 400,000 shares outstanding to prevent corners. Tampering with these requirements seemed to many in the Street like tampering with the requirements of the Social Register.

New Business Sought

However, the Exchange wants new business. Total listings have declined in recent years. Moreover the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 sets up the SEC as policeman to prevent manipulation. Last May the Committee on Stock List set up a sub-committee to look into increasing the number of listed securities. The Conway Report had suggested it. The Committee had its report this month.

The Sub-committee eschewed all temptation to lower the requirements as to quality of security or extent of information required. But it took the novel step of recommending that the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 be amended to force requirements on corporations, as to regular financial reports, whose securities are now traded over the counter.

Presumably many corporations have refrained from listing because they didn't want to provide the extensive information required by the Exchange. The SEC has been trying to reach some of these corporations already through amendments to the Securities Act of 1933 requiring the provision of regular financial reports for corporations of a certain size once they make public offerings of securities.

Changing the Symbols

The changes in the ticker symbols are of a simpler meaning. For months and years the financial editor of the New York Sun has been pounding at the Exchange to make such changes, carping critically each time the tape fell behind during active markets. The idea is to give the most active stocks the shortest symbols, in order to economize on time.

But this is not as simple as it sounds. The comparatively inactive stocks with the simpler symbols had to have others, and the others had to be chosen carefully. They could not trench on the symbols used by the New York Curb Exchange nor by the leading commodity exchanges. Wire houses could not receive orders to buy FA, for example, and be in doubt whether it meant a certain stock on the New York Stock Exchange or July cotton on the New York Cotton Exchange.

Moreover, hasty handwriting in the heat of floor operations ruled out certain combinations. The letter "W" is easily confused with "M" on a floor slip, and "U" and "V" are easily mistaken for each other. The Exchange staff consulted first of all the floor clerks, and they favored the move.

Some of the changes have already had to be changed again. United Aircraft's symbol was changed from UAF to UA, then to UR. The number of changes was limited per week, and there will now be a lull until the clerks get accustomed to the recent changes. Then more changes will be announced at the turn of the year.

Germany Seen Under Big Financial Strain Because of Conquests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The terrific nature of the financial strain to which Germany is being subjected by its Austrian and Czechoslovak adventures is beginning to appear.

Documented evidence of this is published in the Financial Times, one of London's leading economic newspapers.

In the past nine months, it appears, the German note circulation has risen from less than RM5,500,000,000 (£460,000,000) to more than RM8,000,000,000, this being the first time that such a total has been reached since the days of post-war inflation.

German floating debt at the end of August stood at RM4,512,800,000. This compares with RM2,345,200,000 at the end of March last. The major portion of this debt has only a six months' currency and is now beginning to mature.

Long term borrowing has also been increasing. It has been 5,500,000,000 marks in the past half year compared with 3,700,000,000 marks in the whole of 1937.

It is true that tax revenue is coming in well. It was RM14,000,000,000 in 1937-38, being more than double the corresponding total for 1933-34 when Herr Adolf Hitler assumed power. Nevertheless, the Financial Times asks whether it will still be possible "to prevent the concealed credit inflation which has been practised throughout these last years from degenerating into overt currency inflation."

N. Y. Chamber Says Wagner Act Failure; Urges Amendment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 29—Moves to amend the National Labor Relations Act received new impetus here today following a report by the New York State Chamber of Commerce criticizing the act as unfair and recommending four major changes.

The report recommended as particularly important "an amendment to create two separate agencies, one for prosecution and the other for adjudication." The "ordinary rules of evidence prevailing in courts of law should be followed," it held, adding that the present allegedly one-sided set-up was a "travesty on justice."

The report declares that the employer should have the same right to appeal to the National Labor Relations Board that labor now has, and that an amendment be passed making it an unfair labor practice for either side to use coercion, intimidation or violence or to repudiate a contract. It holds that workers and employers who commit illegal acts should be barred from benefiting under the law.

Finally, the report recommends an amendment requiring that the board, "when requested by the employer or any other interested party must determine (as between two or more unions) when the proper bargaining representative is in doubt, which union and its representative must be recognized as the proper collective bargaining party."

The report, which will come before the chamber on Thursday, was prepared by the Committee on Industrial Problems and Relations. It asserts that the Wagner Act failed to create industrial peace and, therefore, must consider itself open to amendment.

Court Upholds Sentences In Mortgage Fraud Case

NEW YORK (AP)—Prison sentences imposed on three former officers of the State Title and Mortgage Company, tried and convicted on a conspiracy charge, were upheld by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The defendants and their sentences were: John A. Dilliard, 46, President, 18 months; Max N. Koven, 48, a Vice President, a year and a day; and Edmund J. Donegan, 64, also a Vice President, a year and a day.

They were accused of being responsible for the losses of more than 4,000 investors who spent $69,000,000 on mortgages and mortgage certificates issued by the company before it went out of business.

Gold Shipment to U. S.

PLYMOUTH, England (AP)—Gold valued at $7,448,000 was shipped to the United States Monday aboard the freighter Noordam.

Anti-Dumping Bill In Argentina Seen Helping Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Anti-Dumping Bill has materialized here. Its imminence was felt when employers and workers, especially those in the textile sphere, complained to the Government, who have now approached Congress for so-called compensatory duties. These, according to the terms of the Bill, may be applied to imports found under similar local products manufactured from national raw materials.

If the Bill goes through, a special honorary commission will investigate charges and have the last word in the classification of dumped products and the degree of protection to be afforded local industry. This influential body will be composed of one representative each from the Agricultural, Finance and Foreign Ministries, national industry, domestic commerce and the exporters.

The Commission must consider dumping in the light of the following definition set out by the Government in the second article of the Bill; "(a) when it is proved that a domestic industry, capable of producing at reasonable prices under humane and just conditions of labor, is prejudiced or precluded from establishing itself because foreign imports of a similar character are sold locally at a cheaper rate than in their own country of manufacture, after the normal expenses from the place and time of shipment have been deducted; (b) when the cost of any of the factors concerned in the manufacture of the imported product is less than normal and current rate in the respective country of origin."

In the explanatory preamble the Government said it wished to make clear that the "compensatory duties" did not signify departure from free trade principles which it still considers the best means toward Argentine development and progress; but it was forced to go to the rescue of national industry legitimately established on the basis of raw material produced in Argentina. The Government had encouraged the investment of capital and the employment of labor in the development of this true national industry and it was only right to prevent its collapse by unfair competition from abroad.

It was emphasized that the measures were only prepared against illegitimate competition and that the "compensatory duties" would be abolished when the reasons for their application had disappeared.

U. S. Debt Reaches New Record High

By the Associated Press

The Federal debt has reached a Washington new record high of $38,584,212,458 on the eve of another huge Treasury borrowing operation.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau has not indicated how much the Treasury will borrow, but since the deficit this fiscal year is expected to reach $4,000,000,000, the December borrowing has been estimated unofficially at a minimum of $500,000,000. Three months ago the Treasury borrowed $800,000,000.

The debt, which may go above $40,000,000,000 by the end of the fiscal year, already is $1,419,472,143 larger than it was when the fiscal year began on July 1.

U. S. Oil Exports Jump Due to World Armament Needs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 (AP)—Commerce Department figures disclosed a sharp increase in American exports of petroleum and gasoline—attributable in part to world armament needs.

In the first nine months of this year shipments of natural gasoline increased 74 per cent over comparable months of last year to 4,344,000 barrels, and exports of crude petroleum increased 23 per cent to 60,006,000 barrels.

Japan tripled its purchases of American natural gasoline, France doubled its purchases, while Russia, Spain and Italy, which bought no gasoline here last year, entered this market with initial orders. The Netherland West Indies, a transshipment point, was the destination for the largest quantity of natural gasoline, shipments there nearly doubling to 1,266,671 barrels in the nine months. England and Canada, the next two largest purchasers also increased their buying.

Canada, Japan and France continued to be the three leading purchasers of crude petroleum although Japan and France bought less than in the previous year.

Japan and Germany both bought increasing quantitites of "gas oil," a petroleum product readily "cracked" into gasoline and said by the department to be of "increasing importance both from military and industrial standpoints."

Japan reduced its purchases of American fuel oil but was still the largest purchaser of this product. Chile and Cuba were next.

News Notes—Canada

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Construction—Canadian construction activity is running below last year's volume. Contracts awarded in the first nine months of 1938 amounted to $143,162,000, which were about 20 per cent off from a year ago. The decline showed a steady reduction from month to month, ranging from 33 to 28 per cent. Utilization of recently enacted legislation to stimulate the building trade is still limited. However, loans for housing units in August were 34 per cent greater than the assisted residential construction in the same month last year and loans in September were more than double those of 1937.

Vegetable Pack—Recent estimates of the 1938 packs of fruits and vegetables in Canada by canners in the industry there place production at below the 1937 level. Prevailing prices are unsteady, and keener competition for the balance of the year is anticipated. Because of uncertain future developments in the trade, Canadian tomato and tomato juice canners have slowed down packing operations. The 1937 carryover was large and forward orders are not being placed for any large quantities.

Duty Free Imports—The six-month summer tourist season of 1938, from April 1 to Sept. 30, brought over $4,500,000 worth of American goods into Canada duty free. Under the $100 exemption clause, Canadians returning from visits to the United States brought in dutiable goods in the six months valued at $4,553,950, while the privilege was exercised to the extent of $464,474 by Canadians returning from other countries. The outstanding item of import was clothing, which amounted to $2,386,540 from all countries, the portion from the United States alone being $2,165,265.

Radio Sales—Sales of radio sets in Canada during the first nine months of 1938 totaled 128,322, valued at $10,233,857, as compared with 148,026 sets with a value of $12,552,861 in September, 1937. Projected production, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1938, is scheduled at 59,717 units, including 48,492 alternating current chasis, 10,923 battery sets, and 302 automobile sets.

Rubber Sales—At a recent meeting of the Rubber Association of Canada, a report on the rubber industry stated that 1937 was the fifth consecutive year of increased sales in both domestic and export markets. Sales of Canadian-made goods totaled $60,142,000 in 1937, compared with $49,114,000 in 1936. The increase of some $11,000,000 was made up of $3,000,000 exports and $8,000,000 in domestic business. During the first seven months of this year, the total tire production was 1,265,211, a decrease of 478,000. Further evidence of decline is shown by the fact that in the first seven months 31,360,627 pounds of crude rubber were imported, which is a decline of 6,229,693 pounds from the like period in 1937.

Cotton Consumption—In the six-month period from May to October, 1938, cotton consumed in Canadian mills was 15 per cent less than for the like period in 1937. The net value of sales of Canadian cotton mills in the second and third quarter of 1938 were off about 40 per cent compared with the like period last year. The 1937 period, however, was exceptionally good and price reductions of 5 per cent to 10 per cent were also a factor in the comparison on a dollar basis. Lately renewed interest has followed the opening of Spring lines and the mills are feeling somewhat more optimistic.

Petroleum Imports—Canada's imports of crude petroleum showed a large increase during the 12-month period ended March 31, 1938, over the preceding year. During the year imports amounted to 1,345,170,955 Imperial gallons, valued at $46,236,193, a substantial increase over the 1,170,382,322 Imperial gallons, valued at $37,123,032, imported in the 12 months ended March 1937. Of this total the United States supplied 991,235,123 gallons of crude petroleum, valued at $36,288,510 during the 1938 period, compared with 872,393,596 gallons, valued at $28,788,636, during the like period of 1937.

Tobacco Production—Production of leaf tobacco in Canada has increased 70 per cent in the 10-year period from 1928 to 1937 to advance from 41,966,375 pounds in the earlier year to 71,457,000 pounds in 1937. The increasing economic importance to Canada of the increasing yield of tobacco is evidenced by the statistics which show that the farm value of such production has increased from $6,813,221 in 1928 to $16,800,900 in 1937. Whereas in 1928 only 43,158 acres were planted to tobacco in Canada, the area so planted in 1937 is recorded at 69,000 acres and the yield while variable has increased from 973 pounds per acre to 1,036 pounds per acre.

Platinum Production—Canada produced 259,288 ounces of platinum and allied metals during 1937, more than half of the world output of 470,000 ounces for that year. The successful development of the copper-nickel mines near Sudbury, Ont., has been largely responsible for the increased Canadian production of metals of the platinum group, as the ores of these mines contain a notable amount of platinum metals and are of the chief source of the Canadian output. Since 1934 Canada has been the leader in the world's production, displacing Russia.

New Labor Study Is Now Under Way By Century Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Evans Clark, Executive Director of the Twentieth Century Fund, announces that the Labor Committee of the Fund is conducting an impartial survey of labor relations in the United States.

The committee was originally appointed in 1934 to make a special study of the role of Government in labor relations in its report, "Labor and Government," published in 1935.

Davis Heads Group

The new study, Mr. Clark reported, will aim to present a non-partisan factual picture of the present status of collective bargaining in the various industries of the country with special reference to the various forms it has taken and the ways in which it actually works. The findings will be related to the recent reports of the President's Commission on Industrial Relations in Great Britain and Sweden. William H. Davis, a member of the President's Committee, is chairman of the Fund's Labor Committee. Largely on the basis of the facts contained in the Fund's study, and the Commission reports, the Fund Committee will propose specific policies for the improvement of industrial relations in the United States.

Other members include: William L. Chenery; Editor, Collier's Weekly. William M. Leiserson: Chairman, National Mediation Board. Sumner H. Slichter; Professor of Business Economics, Harvard University. Edwin E. Witte; Professor of Economics, University of Wisconsin; formerly Executive Director, President Roosevelt's Committee on Economic Security.

Survey to Be Specific

The survey of specific industries is regarded as the "heart" of the study, according to Fund's announcement. Other topics to be considered include the status of collective bargaining prior to 1933; recent collective bargaining legislation, including experience under the NRA, Wagner Act and National Labor Relations Board; the rapid spread of uhionization since 1933, particularly the growth of industrial unionism and A. F. of L.-C. I. O. rivalry; legal status of unions and agreements; and a general appraisal of the functioning of trade agreements.

Following the procedure established by the Twentieth Century Fund in conducting its major studies, the Fund will underwrite the expenses of the study, will give the Labor Committee a completely free hand in both the assembling and the interpretation of the factual data and will guarantee publication of the findings.

Value of Real Estate Seen Dependent Upon the Economic Condition of City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Your house, or other piece of real estate, is your "share in the city" in which it's located, and its value is tied up and fluctuates with the condition of the city, be it growing in importance, or diminishing, Dr. Arthur Weimer, of the Indiana University told the Society of Residential Appraisers at their national convention recently.

Value Determined

If you would test the economic position of a city, said Dr. Weimer, take for example a new house of good design, medium price, and situated "in a neighborhood of comparable units." If the house cannot be sold, during a period of general national prosperity, for an amount close to its production cost plus a reasonable allowance for the lot, then the city is likely to be weak economically.

"Today," he declared, "the factors determining the economic fortunes of our cities are apparently of greater significance for the valuation of real properties than at any time in our history." If the city grows, he explained, so does the value of the "share" (house or other real property). If the city shrinks in importance, so shrinks the "share" in value.

Cities Changing

The trend today, Dr. Weimer stated, indicates large cities are going to get larger, and small ones smaller. The 40 years from 1890 to 1930 saw rapid growth in cities over the half million mark, some loss in those from 2,500 to 5,000, and a marked loss in unincorporated small towns of between 1,000 and 2,500 people.

The depression brought some changes in general population moves, but no force exists today, he thinks, that will change the general trends prevailing before 1930. Labor is faring better in the big city. Wage level differences that used to exist between it and the small town are being leveled. Economic opportunities in many smaller towns appear to be dwindling. Hence Dr. Weimer predicts a bigger proportibnate growth in larger cities than in small ones.

1,500,000,000-Mark Reich Loan Offered

BERLIN (AP)—Subscriptions opened Monday for a new German Government loan of 1,500,000,000 marks ($600,000,000) at 4½ per cent interest redeemable at par from Nov. 1, 1953 to 1958. It is the fourth loan floated by the Government this year.

Financial circles said continuing armament programs and the financing of projects in newly acquired Austria and Sudetenland prompted the present flotation.

This issue makes the loans raised since 1935 by the Nazi Government total 13,200,000,000 marks ($5,280,000,000).

The period for subscription runs longer than usual, until Jan. 9, 1939. It was explained this was due to the Government's desire to profit from the liquidity of the money market in December and January when large sums become available from coupons of other investments.

Unemployment Drops 2.3 P. C. in October

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board estimated that the nation's unemployment in October dropped 2.3 per cent from the September figure, but that 9,026,000 were unemployed in October as compared with 6,277,000 in October, 1937.

The board said building construction, a leader in the general business improvement, provided jobs for 111,000 additional workers in October over September of this year and that all other branches of industry also showed month-to-month employment gains. Employment declined only in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Hercules Powder Net

NEW YORK—For quarter ended Sept. 30, 1938, net profit was $33,727, equal to 11 cents a common share, against $260,372, or 84 cents a share, in September quarter of 1937 and $28,922, or 9 cents a share, in June quarter of 1938. Nine months' indicated net profit was $69,089, equal to 22 cents a share, against $890,358, or 2.86 a share, for like period in 1937.

Australia Seeks U. S. Trade Pact

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—Australia is planning to put out official "feelers" soon for a trade agreement with the United States, to fall in line with the United Kingdom and Canada.

It was announced Stanley M. Bruce, Australian High Commissioner in London, would leave for home Dec. 10, traveling by way of Washington where it is expected he will talk over trade treaty possibilities.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

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YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous DOUBLE-WEAR Snag-Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. M-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

Propose Uniform Assessment Date to End Evasion of Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The owner of a farm straddling a state border line and having cows in a field in one state could no longer escape the tax assessor by moving his animals over into the field lying in the adjoining state if the recommendations for co-operative legislative action put forth by legislators and tax officials from 11 states meeting here recently, are enacted into law.

One of the main resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Midwest regional assembly of the Council of State Governments was the one dealing with the dates on which states make their property assessments. After reviewing the different dates on which each state makes its assessments, the assembly adopted a resolution which is to be taken back to various legislatures asking that Jan. 1 be the uniform date for assessing personal property.

Assessment Dates Vary

At the present time the dates vary to such an extent that owners of goods are encouraged to keep them in one state until after the assessing date in the adjoining state and then quickly shift them over to evade taxation. The assessment date on personal property in Wisconsin at present is May 1, in Illinois April 1, Michigan April 2, Minnesota May 1, Iowa Jan. 1, and Ohio Jan. 1, it was reported.

The committee on conflicting taxation under the chairmanship of the Hon. Simeon E. Leland, of the Illinois Tax Commission, drew up the recommendations for co-operative legislative action concerning assessment date on personal property, uniform assessment of goods in storage in commercial warehouses, uniform gasoline tax laws, and uniform taxation on commercial vessels on the Great Lakes, and other problems of taxation.

Uniform Date Preferable

Although the committee recognized that in some states one date would be better for the assessing of personal property and in other states another date might be better it determined on Jan. 1 as the uniform date to propose. The committee had found that 19 states of the Union already have laws setting Jan. 1 as the date for the assessment of personal property.

"Uniformity can never be secured except by more or less arbitrarily agreeing upon one date," the committee reported. The advantages which a state would acquire far outweigh the disadvantages which it suffers from a non-uniform date, the committee declared, and urged the state representatives and senators and other state officers to work for this in the 1939 legislatures.

Another important objective for legislatures, the committee declared is the uniform assessment of goods in storage in commercial warehouses. It was pointed out that in some states there are laws which allow goods in the original packages stored in commercial storage warehouses to be exempt from taxation. These laws are taken advantage of by certain firms. Liquor dealers for instance have been known to get their shipments of liquor in from another state and keep it in a warehouse until after the assessing date and then distribute it to the stores, it was pointed out.

The ultimate goal is legislation in the various states on this subject. However, the committee pointed out that the method of assessment is primarily a problem of tax administration and that research concerning assessment practices and procedures in the various states would necessarily be preliminary to specific recommendations to the legislatures. It was agreed by the assembly of the Council of State Governments that assessment date for goods in storage in commercial warehouses also should be Jan. 1.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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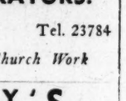

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ROCHDALE *(Continued)*

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Mole Sets The Fashion

A Story for Children

Away deep in the green forest there was a tiny shop at the foot of a big oak tree. The sign above the shop read: Scissors & Thread, Tailors. Scissors was a little dwarf. Thread was a little dwarf. And they were proud to say they made coats and waistcoats for all the little animals in the green forest. Scissors of course did the cutting, and Thread did the sewing. They sat cross legged while they worked and since they worked all the time they sat cross legged all the time!

"Finished!" Thread cried, and tossed Mole's coat into a box.

"What!" Scissors exclaimed. "Finished so soon?"

"Finished," Thread repeated, picking up Chipmunk's waistcoat. "I work fast."

Scissors frowned. "I hope you haven't overlooked anything," he said, "such as buttons or the like."

Mole burst in at the door. Mole was in rush. He was going to a party and he was late. "Is my coat ready?" he asked.

"All ready," Thread answered, and pointed to the box. "Eight shillings, please."

Mole paid his money and went to the door, the box under his arm. "By my whiskers," he said stopping short in his tracks, "what's happened to your window curtains?" Scissors and Thread looked up and saw that the lace ruffles had been chopped off at the bottom of the window curtains. "Scissors, you must have done that," Mole cried. "You cut everything else so why not the window curtains?" And out went Mole laughing.

Scissors' face got red even to the top of his nose. "But where can the ruffles have gone to?" he cried. "If we had them we could sew them on again." He began searching.

"You mean," Thread corrected him, "I could sew them on again." And he began searching too.

They searched and they searched and while they searched Mole got ready for the party. He bathed and he brushed himself. He put on his new coat.

"By my whiskers," he cried, "the curtain ruffles!" And there hung the curtain ruffles from Mole's cuffs, fluffy and white and lacy. Thread had sewed them there in his haste. "By my whiskers," said Mole, "if I weren't late I'd go back and tell Scissors and Thread what I think of them—but—being late I must go straight to the party. Ruffles! Whoever heard of ruffles on a mole's cuffs. Bah!"

Scissors and Thread had given up the search for the ruffles. It was late. Thread was tying on his nightcap. Scissors was already asleep.

There was a loud knocking at the shop door. Louder and louder it grew and pebbles came rattling against the window panes.

Thread ran down and opened the door. A long line of little animals stood waiting.

"Thread," they shouted, "we want coats like Mole's. We want sleeves with ruffled cuffs!"

Of a sudden Thread understood. "You shall have them," he shouted, and chuckling softly,

"Fashions are set
In just such ways
Lace cuffs will now
Be quite the craze."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A quotation by Vergil forms today's cryptogram:

"LKJJI HLG FKE DLC LKB AGKZEGY HLG XKVBG CU HLTESB KEY LKB JVH VEYGZ LTB UGGH KAA UGKZ."

Letter Changing

Another from Cape Town, South Africa: Change LAND to FARM in four moves.

What Is the Profit?

A merchant said that his selling expenses were 15 per cent of his sales. What is the profit when an article costing $8.40 is sold for $12.00?

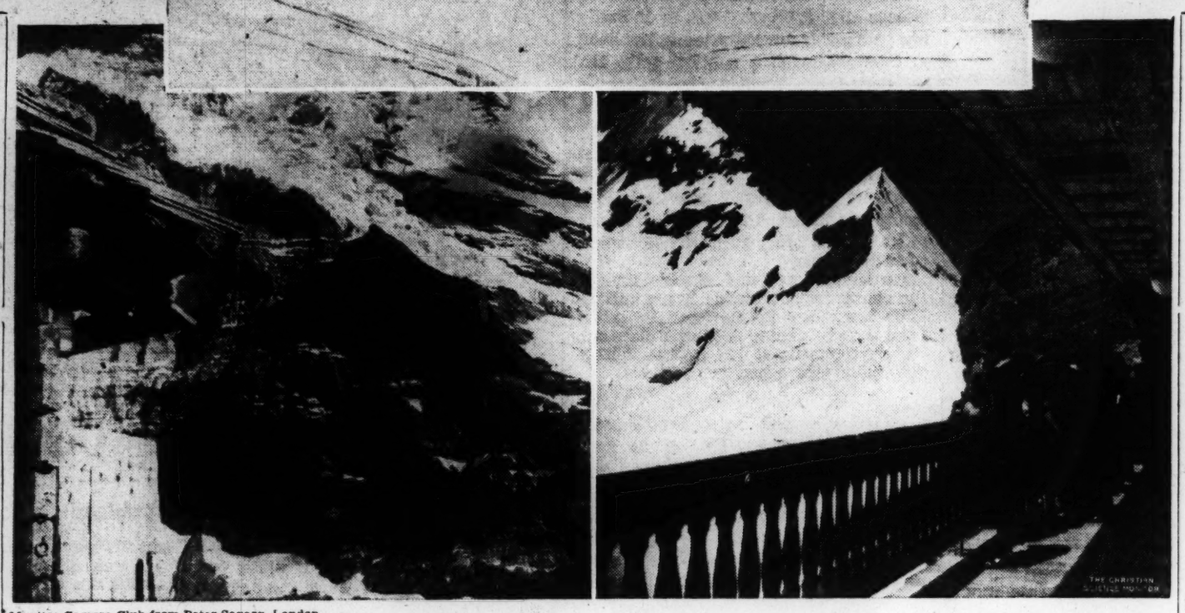
Fun With Antonyms

Words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	spotless	inane	
2	bulky	indifferent	
3	restless	soiled	1
4	obligatory	bashful	
5	exciting	artful	
6	brazen	bustling	
7	vague	voluntary	
8	lazy	tranquil	
9	candid	definite	
10	inquisitive	tiny	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Vistas of Rugged Beauty in the Alps



Monitor Camera Club from Peter Savary, London

Upper Left: Scene at Eismeer, Showing Glaciers Carrying Enormous Blocks of Ice Into the Vast Cauldron of the Grindelwald-Fiescherfirn. Upper Center: The Great Aletsch Glacier, Largest of European Glaciers, Can Here Be Seen in Almost Its Entire Length of Fifteen Miles. Upper Right: The Observatory Attached the Jungfraujoch Scientific Station Is Reached by an 800-Foot Tunnel, Then by Fast Elevator to a Point 11,676 Feet Above Sea Level. Lower Left: Jungfraujoch, Europe's Highest Railway Station, Is Reached Through the World's Highest Tunnel. The Station Lies on the Skyline in the Snow Dip Between the Dazzling Peaks of Jungfrau and Moench. Lower Right: Berghaus Jungfraujoch, Europe's Highest Hotel, Has Every Convenience.

In Lighter Vein

Home-Bodies

The economic condition of several families made it imperative that they live in the same flat. The five-room apartment was shared by five different families—one room to each family.

On a certain Thursday evening the gentleman whose family occupied the parlor room stuck his head into the adjoining room, which was occupied by a young married couple.

"Good evening," he chirped. "If you're not doing anything special this evening my wife would like to have you drop in."

The man in the next room hook his head. "Thanks a lot," he smiled, "but we'll have to make it some other time. My wife and I seldom go out on a Thursday!"

Sure of Himself

"How d'you like your new boss, Sylvia?" asked one typist of another.

"Oh, he's not so bad, only he's a bit bigoted."

"What do you mean, bigoted?"

"He seems to think that words can be spelled only in his way."—Montreal Star.

A Sure Sign

Caller: "And what is dear little Henry going to be when he grows up?"

Mother: "I'm not sure, but from the looks of the wallpaper and everything else he touches I think he'll become a fingerprint expert."—Pasadena Post.

A little boy went into a shop and asked for a pound of ochre.

"Do you mean red ochre?" said the shopkeeper.

"No," replied the little boy, "tappy ochre."—Kentish Mercury.

Flight

Over the mountains, and over the seas,
Happy thoughts are winging;
There's joy in the air, for Love's everywhere.
The whole wide world is singing.

—L. G. G.

Brevities

Office Economist: It has just been discovered that a certain fire brigade in a midwestern state has no telephone. It is only fair to say, however, that all calls transmitted by mail were promptly answered.

Punch ©: Fifty golfers arrived in cars at a Hampshire village to attend a caddie's wedding. There was much good-humored laughter when the bride sliced the cake.

Minneapolis Star: A girl in one of these hoopskirts must feel as if she were alone in a rotunda.

Service

That which constitutes the supreme worth of life
Is not wealth, nor ease, nor fame, not even happiness,
But service.
Nothing at last counts but service,
And that always counts.

—Alfred W. Martin

Daily Anecdote

A Devoted Son

Among the noblest attributes of George Washington's character was his tender devotion and obedience to his sainted mother.

Once when Washington was a lad of 15, he was preparing, with joyful anticipation, to take a journey on a man-of-war anchored in the Potomac, when he found his mother in deep distress, and realized that she did not wish him to go.

Turning to a servant, he said: "Go on board and bring back my luggage. I will not go and break my mother's heart."

Deeply thankful, and realizing the extent of the boy's sacrifice, his mother exclaimed: "George, God has promised to bless the children that honor their parents, and I believe He will bless you."

What They Say

Count!

"Count or be counted out."—B. C. Forbes.

Who Is?

"I am not everybody's favorite."—David Lloyd George.

Quotation for Today

NOTHING is impossible to a willing heart.

—John Heywood Page.

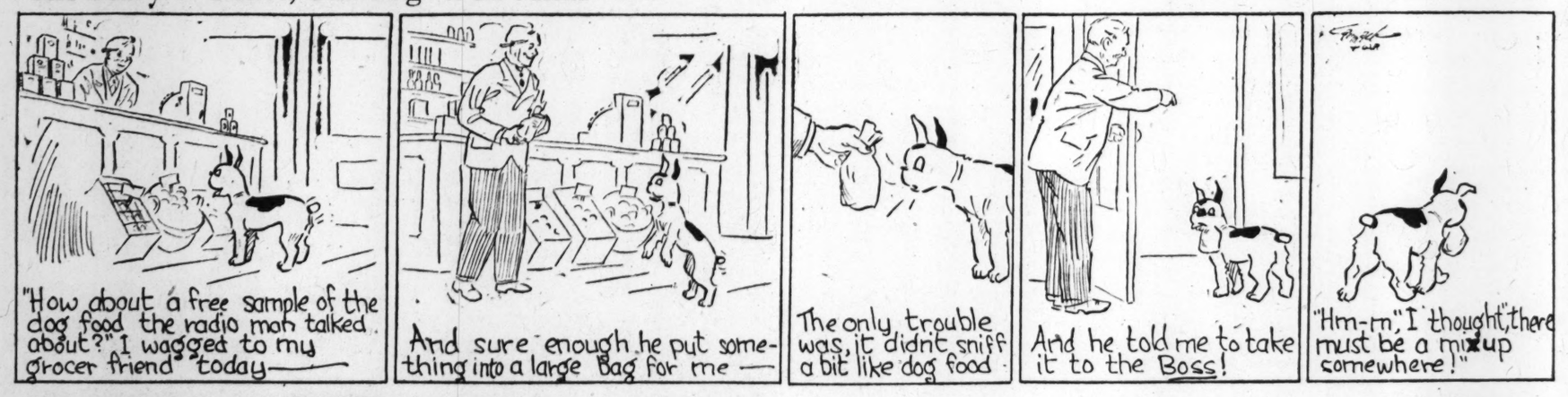
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Following a Trail*

By Le Pelley

BUD— THERE ARE SOME MEN OVER THERE !! I KNEW I HEARD SOMETHING — !!
SAY— YOU'RE RIGHT !
THEY MUST BE THE MEN MARMADUKE'S DAD TOLD US ABOUT !
YOU MEAN FROM THE SODO CHEMICAL COMPANY ?
YES — THEY'RE GOING AWAY — SHALL WE FOLLOW THEM ?
WHAT GOOD WOULD IT DO ME TO SAY "NO" ?
WAIT— I THINK WE OUGHT TO INVESTIGATE
NO — COME ON — PUT OUT THAT LIGHT
TUBBY AND BUDDY, SITTING A LITTLE APART FROM THE CAMPFIRE, NOTICE SOME STRANGE MEN...

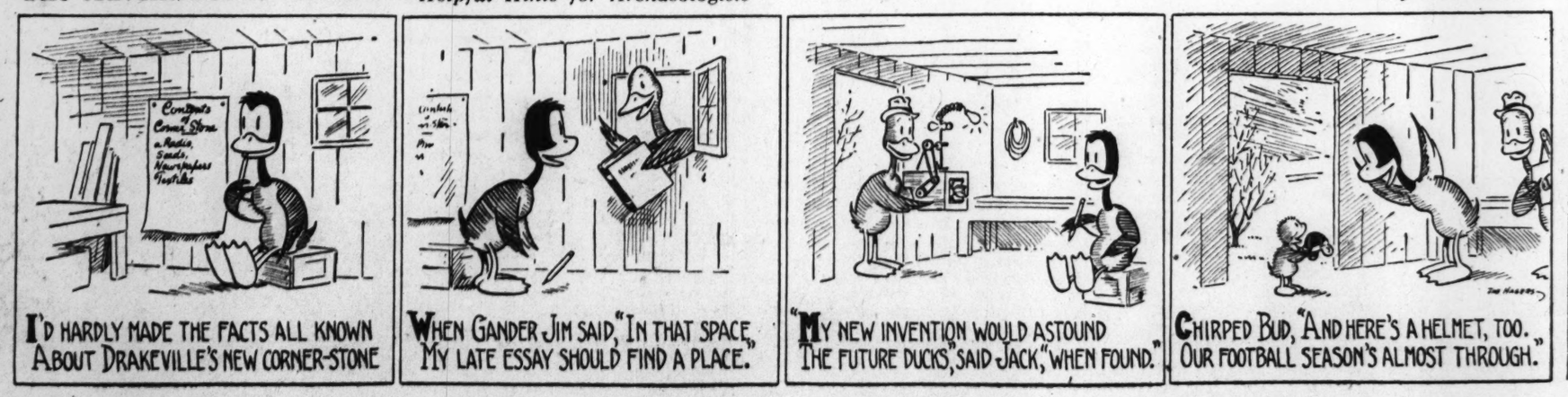
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Bit Puzzled*

By Carmack


"How about a free sample of the dog food the radio man talked about?" I wagged to my grocer friend today—
And sure enough he put something into a large bag for me —
The only trouble was, it didn't sniff a bit like dog food
And he told me to take it to the Boss!
"Hm-m," I thought, there must be a mix-up somewhere!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Helpful Hints for Archaeologists*

By The Hagers


Contents of Corner Store: Radio, Seeds, Newspapers, Textiles
I'D HARDLY MADE THE FACTS ALL KNOWN ABOUT DRAKEVILLE'S NEW CORNER-STONE
WHEN GANDER JIM SAID, "IN THAT SPACE, MY LATE ESSAY SHOULD FIND A PLACE."
"MY NEW INVENTION WOULD ASTOUND THE FUTURE DUCKS," SAID JACK, "WHEN FOUND."
CHIRPED BUD, "AND HERE'S A HELMET, TOO. OUR FOOTBALL SEASON'S ALMOST THROUGH."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friends

(London Daily Mirror)

London

The sea robbed Mrs. Mary Burrows of Salford, Lancs., of all her savings, found her friends—then gave her money back.

For months Mrs. Burrows and her husband had saved every penny to take their son, aged seven, to the seaside.

The great day came at the week end, when mother and son set sail for Douglas.

They got more of the sea than they wished for. The ship rolled all the way across the channel on a distinctly unpleasant crossing.

Stepping from the gangway at Douglas Pier, Mrs. Burrows dropped her handbag into the sea.

It contained all the money she had in the world and the return tickets.

Other visitors saw her plight. Their sympathy went out to the distracted mother and her frail-looking boy.

A visitor passed round his cap and raised £2 10s, which he pressed into the woman's hand.

A van driver said: "Never mind the handbag; come and stay with us." He took the mother and son to his home, where they are spending their holiday.

The Isle of Man Harbor Commissioners heard of the woman's loss. They sent down a diver yesterday to look for the handbag.

He emerged triumphantly with the bag and everything intact.

There were tears in Mrs. Burrows' eyes when it was handed to her.

She insisted on giving back the money which had been collected.

"The kindness I have received has made it a happy holiday after all," she said.

Manly Manners

Parliamentary Practice

Tellers Eligible

Question: At a meeting for the election of officers, scrutineers (tellers) are appointed. Should these be eligible for office? Since a ballot is secret, and it may be possible in a small gathering for one's writing to be recognized, it would seem desirable that tellers should be appointed who are not eligible for office.

Answer: There is no general rule that prohibits a candidate for office from serving as teller at the election. This question is one to be solved through the exercise of discretion by the appointing power, whether the chairman, the Board, or the membership.

The tellers should have the confidence of the meeting. If there is a sufficient number of members who are ineligible on other grounds for the office, their appointment as tellers might be worth considering. But no rule should be adopted that would make service as teller a reason for ineligibility per se.

Party Fun

Play Ball

Players are divided into two teams, standing to form a large circle round a wastepaper basket or a large pail. A soft rubber ball is handed to one player, who tries to toss it into the basket, but he has only two trials. If he succeeds, it counts as one point on his side. The player on his right then takes the ball and tries to toss it into the basket—and so on around the circle until every player has had not more than two chances.

The side scoring the largest number of points wins.—R. R. S., Denver.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Happy the man who has learned the cause of things and has put under his feet all fear."

Letter Changing: Land, lard, hard, harm, farm.

What Is the Profit?: $1.80.

Fun With Antonyms: Spotless—soiled; bulky—tiny; restless—tranquil; obligatory—voluntary; exciting—inane; brazen—bashful; vague—definite; lazy—bustling; candid—artful; inquisitive—indifferent.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Inviting Farm Regimentation

POLITICAL platforms often are inwardly at odds with themselves. Consequently it need occasion no surprise to remark that the program of the National Grange outlined at its recent convention in Portland, Oregon, contains some elements which seem to point in contradictory directions.

The holding of the Grange convention on the Pacific Coast marked a step in making a nationwide organization of this fine farm group which hitherto has been strongest in the East. Hence the statement of policies drawn up represents more than formerly a blending of Eastern and Western views. The Eastern is seen in a solicitude for keeping the American market for the American farmer. The Western progressive urge is discernible in the reference to assuring the farmer "reasonable profit above the cost of operating his farm."

This is a careful modification of the "cost of production" slogan that has gained great headway in the Western states during the last few years. On the other hand, the same program declares against any legislation "which will result in either immediate or eventual regimentation of the farmer." Probably those who urge these courses see no essential contradiction in them, but it is at least worth while for American farmers to ask themselves seriously how far a "cost of production" price can be guaranteed to them or the American market can be solely reserved to them without bringing about the very regimentation they dislike.

If the Government were to assume an actual responsibility for farm commodity prices it would either have to have some control over the amounts of those commodities to be poured on the market or else it would have to put practically the rest of the country to work paying taxes to support the subsidy to the farmers.

There has been considerable discussion lately of so-called two-price plans for agriculture. The older of these contemplated a supported price for a specified quantity of farm products on the home market, the remainder to be sold on the export market at whatever it would afford. The more recent variation by Secretary Wallace into a two-price system at home, with subsidized prices for the more needy buyers, has come under criticism of Senators Wheeler and Clark as unworkable.

Under any system, however, or none at all, it must be clear that American agriculture—or industry, for that matter—cannot completely insulate itself from some effects of foreign competition. Nor should it want to entirely. The efficiency of production of certain crops, wheat, cotton, dairy products or whatever they may be, must have some relation to the efficiency of production elsewhere, or the American consumer will never know when he is being asked to support an uneconomic production. Industry needs the stimulation of reasonable and fair competition, and so does agriculture.

The difficulty in the past has been one of over-competition in agriculture, but to guarantee prices on products of which there is already an excess is to fail of directing American farm operation toward the new products and new types of production which the Grange program also recommended. Supposed solutions which undertake to shield the farmer from any responsibility for intelligent direction of his economic efforts cannot but result eventually in having the Government take over that direction for him.

Fortunately another cardinal point of the Grange program is that the farm program should be guided by the self-determination of farmers themselves. This is the most hopeful part of the platform for it indicates that farmers will continue studying these questions and their implications for themselves.

Whither Weather?

WHAT'S the matter with the weather this year? Nothing. The weather's always right. Only prognosticators are wrong. New Englanders know by now that nothing's more changeable than northeastern seaboard climate.

Looking at it from a short range viewpoint, the Weather Bureau says, "If you don't like present offerings, wait 'till tomorrow." Long-range forecasters admitting daily variations say that over a period of years New England climate, like history, repeats itself. In figures it looks to them like repetition of rainfall and temperature every eleven years. There's a twenty-two-year cycle too, and the winter of 1916-17 was a hard one.

Why does weather come in cycles? Sunspots or solar storms are responsible, they say. Right now we are in the midst of maximum sunspot activity as the northern lights and our communications industry will affirm. How do solar freckles affect earthly weather? They cause slight increases in radiation from the sun. The equator air is warmer which makes pressure fall; and with higher pressure at the poles, the colder winds move farther equatorward overriding more of the moisture-laden tropical air masses. Result—more rain, more snow, long sustained lower temperatures.

It all sounds very simple, but like any newborn theory of natural science, much remains to be proven. The obvious is not always true.

The White Man in Africa

"HISTORY looking back in retrospect on the part played by Imperial Powers in Africa will be more concerned with the nature of the contribution which the European occupation will have made to the future of the African peoples, than with the profit or loss which the African connection may have brought to Europe."

These words appear in a comprehensive study of African conditions written by Lord Hailey, a distinguished ex-Indian Civil Servant, under the auspices of those authoritative institutions, the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London. They are words which have special application to Germany's now pressing demand for colonies in the African continent. They suggest a criterion that has not always been remembered by white folk in their relations with the 150,000,000 Africans.

This criterion is how would any concession to the Reich of the kind that is asked for, affect the people who would thereby be placed under German guardianship?

It may be that what has happened to the Jews in Germany is not a standard whereby to judge the issue involved. Nevertheless, expectation of the future can only be based upon consideration of what is past. In considering the future of races which have not yet reached the stage of ability to rule themselves, all applicable facts no doubt will be taken into account by those responsible for colonial readjustments.

Back to the Middle

POST-ELECTION polls of American opinion confirm and explain trends noted in the voting. According to the latest report of the Institute of Public Opinion, Republicans are turning toward more progressive, Democrats toward more conservative leaders and legislation than have characterized the respective parties in the last few years. Before long it may be as hard as ever to know which is which—unless you live in Vermont or South Carolina.

Greatest interest in this poll centered on after-election scaling of Republican presidential timber. Thomas E. Dewey, with a popularity rank of 33 per cent, overtopped the field, Senator Vandenberg and Senator-Elect Taft being next with 18 per cent each. This result is read as due not only to Mr. Dewey's popularity as a racket-buster but to the progressive type of campaign he made in New York. More and more it looks like the next President, whether Democrat or Republican, will be chosen by that dominant third party—the independent, middle-of-the-roaders, the Mugwumps.

Balancing the Bowls

COLLEGE football now turns attention to an intersectional assortment of anti-climactic Bowl affairs. The original Rose Bowl game played at Pasadena on New Year's Day—which this time brings Southern California's team against the unbeaten, untied, unscored-on Duke University football forces from Durham, N. C.—rightly retains its top rank as the grand finale to each autumn's college gridiron pageantry. But the Rose Bowl game is only one of an increasing array of annual Bowl encounters.

There is reason to question what becomes of money derived from these contests over and above sums allotted to pay the expenses of competing teams. Obviously, colleges should not allow their teams to be exploited by promoters for financial gain or even for indirect sectional benefits. And there are many more worthy needs today than those which may tempt athletic associations to proselyte players to build a winning team. A system that would divert profits into a general scholarship fund in any competing college might help to keep commercialism from overflowing the post-season football bowl.

A BUDAPEST printer has been eating type—and it wasn't pied. Ferenc Szabo set his lady's name in type and swallowed it. He said he had read about another romantic printer doing this. We should have expected a wrong suggestion to be better resisted by one who must know how many untried recipes for national prosperity or personal happiness newspapers put into type.

EVERY year America and Europe save as many lives by improved care as a year of the World War took. No one will consider that a reason for wasting them in another war. Humanity is naturally a preserver, not a destroyer.

"WHEN you don't know the answer to a question, admit it," says an adviser on parental problems. Sound counsel. But what to say if the next question is the usual "Why?".

THE combined strain on the strings of a concert grand piano is approximately thirty tons. The strain on the audience has not been measured.

Russia and Democracy

Book News of the Day

LIBERAL and left-wing groups in European democracies, disturbed by the consequences of the Munich agreement, have revived with increased vigor their demands for an alliance with Soviet Russia. They see in such an alliance the possibility of safeguarding what remains of European democracy from the inroads of fascist dictatorships.

In these circumstances, competent analyses of the Soviet Russian system, particularly as they concern such characteristics as terrorism, repression, and intolerance, become increasingly valuable. These are the characteristics of fascism which have been most repellent to liberals everywhere. If they are inherent in the Soviet system, how can an alliance with Russia serve the uses of true democracy?

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IN RUSSIA UNDER SOVIET RULE (London: George Allen & Unwin. 18s.), N. de Basily has paid particular attention to just such matters. Although a political exile, Mr. de Basily has studied the Bolshevik regime with the detachment of a scholar, and carefully documents his findings from Soviet official sources. From the dispassionate pages of this book emerges a picture which surely does not seem sufficiently different from fascism in any of its various forms to justify liberalism in taking sides.

Particularly valuable at this time is the chapter which Mr. de Basily entitles "The Essence of Bolshevism." He traces from their beginning Bolshevik ideas and the development of the formal Bolshevik system which now grips Russia.

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He proves beyond any reasonable doubt his thesis that "only the Middle Ages, with their Church Militant and the bonfires of the Inquisition kindled *ad majorem Dei Gloriam* and for the salvation of heretics, can convey to anyone who has not lived under the Soviet regime any conception of the tyranny exercised by this totalitarian doctrine, this 'ideocracy,' so typical of the spiritual essence of Bolshevism."

He assembles a formidable mass of evidence to support his declaration that "though the Soviet Government deems it at times useful to assert its adherence to democratic principles, nothing is more stable in fact in its otherwise unstable policy than its downright repudiation of all civic and political freedom."

European democracies may find Russia a useful ally in balancing the aggressive expansion of National Socialist Germany. But European liberals who study such books as this one can hardly claim seriously that Soviet Russia is any closer to true democracy than so-called fascist states.

D. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

No Laughing Matter

By Frank L. Perrin

EVEN a hurried visit to places and peoples in the Middle West will convince the observer that the objective sought, politically and economically, is clearly indicated in the recent state and congressional elections. This objective has not yet been attained, of course, and cannot be until the year of the next national election, and not fully until the terms of two-thirds of the incumbent United States Senators expire. There is apparent, especially in the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin, where third-party movements have been stronger than elsewhere, a determination to cease political flirtations and to return to the main business of safe and sane government.

In both these states, as well as in Michigan, definite advances in a clearly-defined direction have been made. The trend is away from any form of super-government, or imposed government by class or blocs, singly or in combination. This might not be regarded as particularly significant if it were not assumed, rightly or wrongly, that it is indicative of a wider determination to return nationally to definite two-party standards. But as an educational experiment in politics and the economics of government the lessons learned both locally and nationally have proved their value. It has been convincingly shown that the system of checks and balances must be preserved and defended. Increasing tax burdens have confirmed employers and owners of property generally that promised economies do not always materialize, and that industry and employment are not always aided by emergency legislation and experimental methods.

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Just as there is gratification felt by the people who have broken the grip of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota and the La Follette Progressive Party in Wisconsin, there is realized the possibility of a reversal at any recurring biennial period. So naturally there are quite solemn pledges by reinstated Republican Governors and Senators and by Representatives in Congress and in State Legislatures, of fidelity to somewhat modified forms of what not so long ago was referred to as paternalism. Those who from choice or necessity have been classed among the dependent, the underprivileged or the helpless seem to have established their ability to assert and insist upon the recognition of a common right.

Because of the increasing number who have become dependent in some degree during the lean years of the depression, no political party will soon reaffirm the rights of capital as opposed to the rights of labor, or of one class or one area as opposed to another. But it may be discovered, somewhat to the confusion of politicians seeking public favor promiscuously, that necessity will not compel them to promise, in advance of their election, a stipulated pension and freedom from responsibility to those who volunteer to refrain from competitive work or employment at an agreed time.

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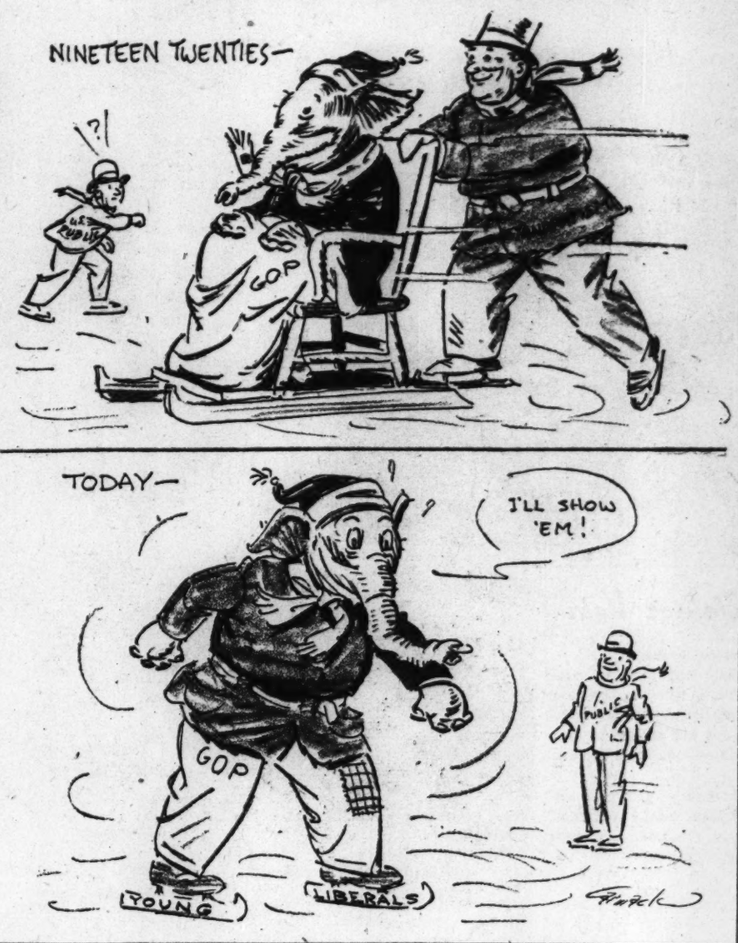
The forecast, if significant indications can be accepted as dependable, is for a return to what will be recognized as an American industrial and economic program. No one willing to read the signs of the times can fail to observe what has taken place. The business undertaken by the people of Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin and many other states was entered upon seriously. What has been done might have been done sooner, or the necessity of doing it at all might have been avoided. But better late than never.

The people in the upper Mississippi Valley, while not openly opposed to the recently-proclaimed policy of national defense, do not, to a man, approve of the President's rearmament program. Definite opposition to its details will be made in the new Congress. It is not felt that the emergency, even though it may be great, would justify the impressing of large industries into the production of war material. What must be done can be done, it is insisted, by voluntary rather than by enforced production. The people dread and would discourage any attempt to impose regimentation in industry. They ask for and will demand greater freedom in the factory and on the farms. They would encourage employment without too severe restrictions as to hours and pay. Many seem to remember that under previous regimes a fuller measure of prosperity was enjoyed than under a regime imposed somewhat impulsively in a time of temporary stress.

Through With Being Pushed Around?



Early Rising Guest

On a Scottish Island

"THERE'S one thing I canna thole a guest to be," this as Annie was winding up her alarm, "and that's an early riser."

"Is Mr. Lizane one?" I was smiling at her fierce tone. It was unconvincing because so foreign to her usual good nature.

"Is he! Last time he was here, he was downstairs even before Bella. Striding around and around the house—taking what he called his constitutional. She saw him every time he passed the kitchen windows, and it flustered her so much she singed the porridge. And without porridge, we had to have more ham and eggs for everybody, especially for him. He said he'd worked up a grand appetite, so we had a time frying enough."

Miguel Lizane, a friend of Annie's sea-captain father, was a South American, and always, when business brought him to Great Britain, he made a point of visiting our island. He had arrived that day, in the midst of blustery weather. The storm had increased. All evening the waves had thundered over the rocks in the bay, and now the wind was moaning under the eaves of the rambling old house. While we stood there, in the upper hall, talking in lowered tones, the mat by the boys' bedroom door began to flipper, as the draft from their partially raised window swept along the floor. Nodding towards it, Annie went on, "Even weather like this won't stop him. He likes it wild. And reading late, as he's doing tonight, won't stop him. He can do that, and still be up at cockcrow. Or, at least not long after it," she amended.

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"Annie," a sudden thought, "your bell may wake him." But she shook her head. "This clock is going between two pillows. But it'll get me up betimes, and the instant I hear him stirring, I'll rouse Bella."

The following morning because of the clouds which were hanging low over the island, it was still dark when Annie arose. She lit a flickering blue flame and dressed quickly, tiptoed past Miguel's door, which, she noted thankfully, was still closed, and feeling pleased that she had accomplished her aim, she went towards the stairs. At the top of them, however, she halted, dumbfounded. A light was coming from the half opened drawing-room door. She muttered, impatiently, "Is there no getting ahead of that man?"

Then she hurried along the small lobby which led from the landing into the rear wing. At Bella's door, she knocked and then moved the handle. "Bella," peering in to whisper, "you'll have to get up. Mr. Lizane is downstairs already."

The maid sat up rubbing her eyes. "Is he tramping aboot in sic a rain?" They could hear it driving against the window panes. "We'll hae a job feeding him again, I suppose."

Saying she would start things in the kitchen, Annie went softly down by the back way. She mixed the porridge so that it would be ready for cooking when Bella had the fire going. Then, her equanimity restored, and deciding to show Miguel that she too could be an early bird, she strolled into the front room. It was empty!

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Had the daft man gone for a walk even in this downpour? No. The outer door was still barred. Perhaps he had gone up to his room for something. She listened. Not a sound. Then, all at once, she knew what had happened. He wasn't up at all. She had left him to turn off the lights in the chandelier and he had forgotten to do so. "A fine lot of business for the gas-works," she thought ruefully. "Well, no need for Bella to be up yet."

Bella's door was ajar, and Bella was up, but not very far up. She said, apologetically, "I'll be right doon, Miss Annie. Am I taking ower lang?"

Annie explained the mistake, and added contritely, "I'm sorry to have disturbed you for nothing, Bella."

Bella stared solemnly. "Ye needna be, Miss Annie. This'll be a rare treat. I never ken that I'm in my bed. I fa' asleep the meenite I'm in and I hae to rise the meenite I wake up. This'll be grand—in my bed and no' needing to get up and hearing the rain thrum."

Annie went downstairs again. Now she was up, she would get the letter written to her father. She had been chasing it, and it had been chasing her, so to speak, during the whole week. It would be a real satisfaction to get it posted. Then she smiled, recalling Bella's particular satisfaction and how naïvely it had been expressed. There was something to be gained, after all, from an early rising guest.

MABEL GREY GEHRING

The Wide Horizon

With the Dominions at Sydney

By the Marquess of Lothian

THE conference of unofficial representatives from all the major parts of the British Commonwealth in Sydney, Australia, in September was overshadowed, in the public thought, by the international crisis over Czechoslovakia. But its deliberations were not seriously affected by the crisis; indeed they were given an unusual realism by reason of it.

The conference consisted of representatives of all political parties and of experts in defense, economics and foreign affairs from each of the main constituent units of the British Commonwealth, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and India. But it contained no representatives of any of the Governments, for its purpose was not to decide upon policy, but to ascertain and weigh the various policies which exist within the Empire as to its purpose, future, organization for the information of policy and for defense, both political and economic. For those who were fortunate enough to attend it the discussions were extraordinarily illuminating and suggestive.

In some respects there was the widest divergence of view. But with all this diversity there was also a surprising amount of agreement. In the sphere of economics, for instance, there was a fairly general agreement that the Ottawa treaties may have been a necessary measure of protection against the depression of 1931, but that the paramount need today was for the relaxation of the barriers to international trade generally and that the exclusive character of those treaties ought to be relaxed as part of a general movement to remove the internal tensions making for Fascist or Communist dictatorship and war which extreme economic nationalism has caused.

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Foreign policy and defense proved a thorny problem. It was agreed that each Dominion must remain, in the last resort, the sole judge of what it would do in the event of war. It was also generally recognized that in the event of a world crisis, involving any such issue as democracy versus dictatorship, or the principle of law as against the lawless violence of the jungle, the Commonwealth would act together, as it did in 1914 and as it probably would have done had the Czechoslovakian crisis ended in war. But there were also many difficulties to be solved. India, for instance, while horrified at Japan's unprovoked attack on China, would rally to Japan's side if the western powers endeavored to destroy or circumscribe its future or do more than assist China to independence. There one saw looming the vast issue of Asia's revolt against the white domination of the world, which underlies all the long-distance problems of the Pacific.

Again, there was much tendency at first to criticize the conduct of foreign policy by the British Government in recent years on the ground that it had "let down the League" by its feebleness, if not because of its supposed sympathy with Fascism as against Communism. To which it was vigorously retorted that, so long as nations insist on retaining their own sovereignty, no foreign policy can succeed unless it has a superiority of armed force behind it and that the "retreats" of the League in the Far East and Abyssinia and later have been fundamentally due, partly to relative disarmament by the democracies and their military unpreparedness as compared with the great re-armed discontented powers, and partly to the unwillingness of any nation to take collective action, involving the risk of war, unless its own vital interests were involved.

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There was much discussion as to whether it was possible to arrive at an agreed foreign policy by a process of consultation. But it was clear that events would often not wait upon consultation, that the risk and responsibilities taken by Great Britain and the Dominions and as between the Dominions and also India, were widely divergent, and that some Dominions preferred not to be consulted, in order to be able to retain a free hand without commitments when a crisis arose.

In conclusion, two other points emerged. The first was that the British Commonwealth could not be an end in itself. Its ultimate purpose must be to help towards a better world order based on peace and justice, partly perhaps by example, but more by playing an active part in world movements having that aim in view.

The second was that it became clear that the real security for democracy and free institutions today lay in a parallel policy by the British Commonwealth and the United States. Whatever might happen in Central Europe or Asia the nations protected by the Monroe Doctrine and the British Commonwealth were safe from direct attack so long as the naval and air forces of these two institutions controlled the outer oceans of the world.

Mirror of World Opinion

For Culture and Character

MORE than once a month the question comes, "What book can I give my child that will help him, or her, to form a fine character, to understand the real values of life? I'd like one that gave him a fine cultural background, too. I want something that will stay by him."

To all such searchers I have one book to offer, one that serves as a guide for character, that offers the rarest culture, that will stand by him, a fountain of wisdom and inspiration, all his days.

THE BIBLE.—Angelo Patri in *Minneapolis Star*.